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And other remarkable Occurrences in the Military Affairs of Great Britain and those of her Allies;

COLLECTED, AND REGULARLY DIGESTED FROM

OFFICIAL PAPERS

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

WITH

Interesting Anecdotes and Biographical Memoirs of popular MILITARY OFFICERS, who have distinguished themselves both at home and abroad.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

By ROGER MACDONALD, Esq.

LATE IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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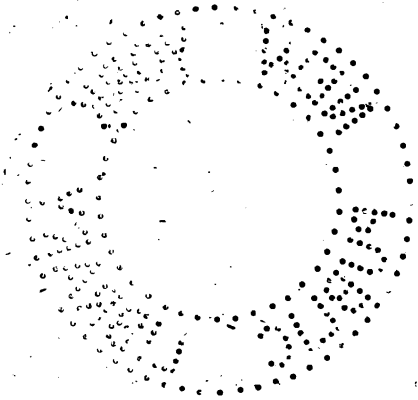

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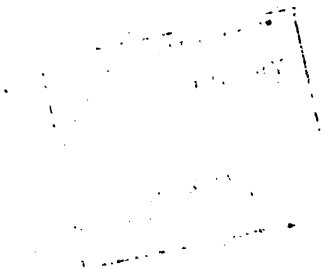

First Action between the English and Americans at Concord in 1775.

BRITISH

MARTIAL REGISTER.

The American War of Great Britain and her Colonies, &c.

1763 *to* 1782.

Origin of the American War—Character of the Americans—Battle of Bunker's Hill—American Tactics—Siege of Boston—Battle of Brooklyn in Long Island—Battle of New York and White Plains—Battle of Brandywine—Battle of Stillwater—Convention of General Burgoyne—Account of him—Unhappy death of Miss Marne—Capture of Philadelphia—Battle of German-Town—Resignation of Sir William Howe—Indian Anecdotes—Siege of Savannah—Battle of Savannah—Siege of of Charles Town—Anecdotes of General Morgan—Battle of Camden—Battle of Catawba—Battle of Guilford—Account of General Tarleton—Battle of Hobkirk's Hill—Battle of Ninety-Six—Expedition against the General Assembly—American Stratagems—Siege of York and Gloucester—General Peace.

THIS section presents a picture of war to the military reader as novel in its conduct and tactics as the political circumstances which led to it and confounded the ideas of the best politicians.

Nothing could be more flattering to Great Britain, or to her young monarch, than the condition of the country and all its relations at the conclusion of peace in 1763. Every object seemed calculated to contribute to

the general happiness, and even the members of parliamentary opposition (that never-failing fund of embarrassment,) seemed, or were constrained against their will to be, contented. It was even in vain that Wilkes afterwards enraged the populace against Lord Bute, his Majesty's favourite minister, though the city of London took part in his cause; or that the conduct of government was submitted to the scrutiny and eloquence of the great Lord Chatham.

But the vast accession of territory which the empire had now acquired, imposed on the government an arduous task in the even distribution of relative justice, and the due extension of legislative care. The affairs of America had in particular, since the war on that continent, assumed an importance unknown before. In proportion as this importance, and the expence by which it was attained on the part of the mother-country increased, the means of its maintenance and prosecution became an object of consideration. The colonies had before, agreeably to their own arrangements, levied taxes amongst themselves, but it was conceived to be necessary that government should now be placed in possession of the power, to include in their general financial schemes the taxation of North America, and that the results should be paid by them in specie to the English exchequer.

Of the policy or impolicy of such a scheme it is not our present business to treat. It appears to have been considered highly in the British cabinet; and the king, in a speech on the prorogation of parliament, regarded as "wise regulations those which had been established to augment the public revenues to unite the interests of the most distant possessions of his crown, and to encourage and secure their commerce with Great Britain."

The

The opinions of the inhabitants of those extensive colonies appear to have been widely different. They professed not to object to their appropriation of a share of the burthen of the common government, but that share was, in their opinion, only to be obtained by means to be devised by themselves; and then, it ultimately proved, not without the grant of some concessions as an equivalent.

Such a difference, at such a time, did not promise to be easily adjusted; though it was not at first suspected that hostile means would ever be resorted to; an act for enforcing the use of stamps, as at that time employed in England, was passed, in opposition to the representations of agents from America (including the great Dr. Franklin), and sent to that country, where it was received with a general indignation. This act was repealed, and a new duty on certain articles of commerce exported to America granted, which occasioned still a greater fermentation. By a vigorous conduct in the governor, however, and the arrival of a body of military in Boston, the town most distinguished for contumacy, a temporary quiet was resumed. These circumstances, with arguments and representations, occupied five years.

A spirit of deliberation once spread through a people is not to be easily eradicated. From the immediate innovations of the British government, their consideration was extended to remoter objects of complaint, and in proportion as these assumed an important character, their views and considerations were increased. Before we approach nearer to the actual commencement of an hostile temper between the parent-state and her colonies, we shall briefly describe the origin and character of their inhabitants from a recent, perspicuous, and elegant historian.

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"The colonies were resolved into three grand divisions, the northern, middle, and southern.

"The northern, or New England provinces, comprehending New Hampshire, Massachuset's Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, possess a less fertile soil than other parts of America, but supply large pasture for herds: the uncultivated parts produce good timber, and their seas abound with fish. The natives are healthy, strong, and vigorous; keen, penetrating, active, and enterprizing. Their origin, derived from the fanatics who in the reign of Charles I. fled from persecution in England to exercise it in America, was still discernable in their manners, conduct, and habits.

"The middle provinces, which include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, afford the means of agriculture, and are favourable to the breed of cattle. Their soil is rich, and they were enabled to export wheat, flour, and fuel. The inhabitants are robust, frugal, persevering, and industrious; plain and honest in their dealings, but rude, of unpliant manners, with little penetration and less knowledge. The greater part of their country had been added to the crown of Great Britain by the Dutch and Swedes. Pennsylvania was a settlement of quakers, for whom the celebrated Penn had framed a wise and consistent code of laws. Their prosperity and unobtrusive character rendered them easy to govern, and until seduced and irritated, faithful in their attachment to Great Britain.

"The Southern Provinces, under which denomination are included Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, exhibit a considerable variety in climate and manners. In the more southern parts, where the intense heat renders labour impracticable to any but Africans, the people are pallid, tall, slender, indolent,

dolent, voluptuous, and ostentatious; yet shrewd, intelligent, and hospitable. The inhabitants of Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, were distinguished for their imitation of the people of Great Britain, which extended to every particular of their furniture, dress, and manners. The natives of North Carolina were hardy and robust, chiefly employed in rearing cattle, and remarkable for their expertness in the use of rifle-barrelled guns.

"Virginia, the earliest British colony in America, which owed its name to Elizabeth, and its establishment to James I. had arisen from a miserable handful of inhabitants, not exceeding a hundred, to a state of wealth and prosperity. The inhabitants, as strongly marked in their character as those of the New England colonies, were exemplary in their attachment to monarchy; they were the last of the British subjects who yielded to the successful arms of Oliver Cromwell, and the first of the colonies who proclaimed Charles I. Maryland, ever prosperous, free, and happy, was originally a colony of catholics, whom Charles I. reluctantly persecuted, and who retained an affectionate allegiance to the crown. North and South Carolina were granted by Charles II. to some nobleman and persons of rank, who employed Locke to form a constitution; but this great gift of an immortal genius was no blessing to the colonist; they did not thrive till the government of England annulled their constitution, and subjected them to the more practical system of Virginia."*

From such an origin was to be expected an impatience of controul whenever excited by any peculiar restraint, and a predilection for republican sentiments.

* Adolphus's Hist. of Eng. I. 137, from several authorities.

Irregu-

Irregular and romantic, it was infinitely easier to incite to commotion than to recal to a due submission to authority; and the consequence, therefore, of continued conference and attempts at palliative measures, was the regular growth of antipathy between the inhabitants and officers of government, which in 1772 broke out into acts of violence; and though the form of a government under the British crown yet remained in the capital of Massachusets, it was in every respect a mere nullity; the example became soon general. The duty of threepence a pound upon tea exported to the American colonies was now fixed upon as the ostensible object of attack. The colonists had before abstained from the luxuries they derived from Britain; and on the arrival of ships with tea, they now determined to prevent its admission to the country.

At length the governor (General Gage) conceived it necessary to fortify the heights of Boston, and the Americans, in consequence, avowed an intention (which they had already put into practice of acquiring the use of arms, and perfecting their own militia. Still a further period elapsed in doubt and tumult; till, in the beginning of 1775, a party being detached under Col. Smith on a secret expedition to discover and destroy the arms which had been collected, they were detected, and opposed in a manner which plainly evinced that measures had been carefully taken. They were only saved by a reinforcement under Lord Percy, (the present Duke of Northumberland) and both parties were now at issue.

The rebellion now became organized even to the establishment of a new post-office, under the direction of Franklin; and at last a body of troops, under officers who had served with the English in their former

war, by degrees formed a line of encampment of thirty miles in extent, inclosing the town of Boston in the centre. Every means will be readily supposed to have been now adopted to harass the English troops, whose reinforcement under Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, did not seem to produce any change.

The dispute was, however, growing to a height; blood had already been drawn, and when it appears to have been as little as ever expected, the Americans commenced operations, by taking a position in the silence of night which commanded all the British force just at the moment when General Gage had determined upon occupying it himself. On the discovery in the morning of the 17th of June, measures were immediately taken for their dispossession, which produced

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.

General Burgoyne's account of this first battle is considered at once so pleasing and intelligent, that we shall give it as it was communicated in the following letter to his nephew, Lord Stanley.

"Boston is a peninsula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which, on the first troubles, General Gage fortified; arms of the sea and the harbour form the rest: on the other side of one of these arms, to the north, is Charlestown (or rather was, for it is now rubbish,) and over it a large hill, which is also like Boston, a peninsula; to the south of the town is still a larger scope of ground, containing three hills, joining also to the main by a tongue, and called Dorchester neck, the neck above described, both north and south (in the soldier phrase), commanded the town, that

is, gave an opportunity of erecting batteries above any we can make against them, and consequently are much more advantageous. It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester, because, from the particular situation of the batteries and shipping, it would evidently be effected without any considerable loss, every thing was disposed accordingly. My two colleagues and myself (who, by the bye, have never differed in one jot of military sentiment) had, in concert with General Gage, formed the plan. Howe was to land the transports on one point, Clinton in the centre, and I was to cannonade from the causeway, or the neck, each to take advantage of the circumstances. The operations must have been very easy: this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had pushed entrenchments with great diligence, during the night, on the heights of Charlestown, and we evidently saw that every hour gave them fresh strength, it therefore became necessary to alter our plan, and attack on that side. Howe, as second in command, was detached, with about 2000 men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula, covered with shipping without opposition; he was to advance from thence up the hill, which was over Charlestown, where the strength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier-General Pigot, Clinton, and myself took our stand (for we had not any fixed post) in a large battery opposite to Charlestown, and commanding it, and also reaching to the height above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's disposition was extremely soldier-like—in my opinion it was perfect: as his first arm advanced up, they met

with a thousand impediments from strong fences, and were much exposed. They were also very much hurt by the musquetry from Charlestown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it, till Howe sent us word by a boat, and desired us to set fire to the town, which was immediately done. We threw a parcel of shells, and the whole was instantly in flames. Our battery afterwards kept an incessant fire on the heights; it was seconded by a number of frigates, floating-batteries, and one ship of the line.

"And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived, if we look to the height; Howe's corps ascending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged, and to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thousands over the land; and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating-batteries cannonading them; straight before us a large and noble town in one blaze; the church-steeples, being made of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest; behind us the church-steeples and heights of our camp covered with spectators. The enemy all anxious suspense; the roar of cannon, mortars, musquetry; the crush of churches, ships upon the stocks, and whole streets falling together in ruin to fill the ear; the storm of the redoubts, with the objects above described, to fill the eye; and the reflection that, perhaps, a defeat was a final loss to the British empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture, and complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witness to. I much lament my nephew's absence, it was a sight for a young soldier that the longest service may not furnish again; and had he been with me he would

would likewise have been out of danger; for, except two cannon-balls that went a hundred miles over our head, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's shot—a moment of the day was critical. Howe's left was staggered, two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on a beach seeming in embarrassment which way to march; Clinton then next for business, took the part without waiting for orders, to throw himself into a boat to head them; he arrived in time to be of service; the day ended with glory, and the success was most important, considering the ascendency it gives the regular troops; but the loss was uncommon among the officers, considering the numbers engaged."

Boston, which has already been described as a peninsula, is separated by Charles River from the peninsula of Charlestown, which is bounded on the north by the river Medford, or Mystic, and on the east by Boston harbour. It is entirely surrounded by navigable water, unless where it is by an isthmus joined to the main land. Bunker's Hill is an eminence which rises on the centre of this peninsula, but though steep on every side, is of an easy ascent from the isthmus. At the bottom of this hill lies Charlestown.

The Americans, even in this first rencontre, exhibited those peculiar contrivances and precautions to which they owed so much in the subsequent period of the war. They did not fire till the British troops had arrived extremely near them; they had then a reserve of loaded firelocks, and their riflemen evinced their extraordinary skill in selecting the officers for death. Several parts of their entrenchment was also cannon proof. On the contrary, the disposition of their opponents was,

in

in some respects unfortunate. But more bravery never distinguished the British arms.

Dr. Warren, a physician, whose talents and virtues were highly and deservedly extolled by the Americans, in whose army he bore the rank of general, fell, in commanding a redoubt which flanked the left of the American line. It extended on the right to the river.

An increased unanimity now evinced itself in the American cause, and in a short time the command of the forces was conferred on George Washington, Esq. who had also served in the late war as well as in negotiation.

A variety of operations took place under different generals, though but of an unimportant nature, and serving rather as exercises in war; yet, strange to say, no further conflict occurred between the armies in Massachusetts for near nine months, from the affair of Bunker's Hill. Again the Americans astonished the British army, by the formation of regular lines on Dorchester heights, in the short space of a summer night, which threatened its extinction with that of the navy, and commenced

THE SIEGE OF BOSTON.

As this post was to be evacuated for a more central position, the attack was of less importance. On the 2d of March, 1776, the provincials, under General Washington, began to bombard the town from a place called Phipp's Farm; and on the 3d, they opened a twenty-four-pound battery in Dorchester Neck, which annoyed the king's army in the town very much. On

the 5th, General Howe, commander-in-chief of the king's forces, embarked six regiments to attack this battery; but a strong easterly wind preventing the men of war from supporting them, it was thought advisable to desist. The next day the attempt was renewed, but the battery was found so strong, that the troops returned without effecting any thing. No alternative remained now for the besieged, but to dislodge the provincials from their new works, or evacuate the town. To succeed in the former was impossible, for the British troops must have ascended an almost perpendicular eminence, on the top of which the Americans had prepared hogsheads chained together, in great numbers, and filled with stones, to roll down upon them as they marched up: a curious provision, by which whole columns would have been swept off at once. This would have effectually destroyed all order, and have broken the ranks. It was, therefore, determined to evacuate the town.

In the meantime, the Americans had thrown upwards of 100 bombs into the town, and did considerable execution by the fire from their batteries. Seeing this, General Howe got some of the select men to repair to General Washington, to inform him, that if the fire continued, he must burn the town to cover his retreat.—Two of the select men, having had a conference with General Washington, went back, and the firing ceased immediately. General Howe then began his embarkation. The refugees went first, not being suffered to carry any thing but necessaries. The mortars and heavy artillery could not be shipped off, therefore they were attempted to be destroyed, as well as all the small arms belonging to the town. But while this work was about, a deserter coming in, and informing General Howe,

Howe, that Washington was preparing for a general storm, all the troops immediately embarked, leaving the artillery, stores, &c. damaged only as the hurry and confusion would admit. This haste in evacuating the town was occasioned by the provincial army beginning to station themselves on Hog and Needle Islands, and their preparations to attack Castle William, which, had they succeeded in, would have enabled them to command the harbour, and destroy the fleet. Therefore General Howe dismantled and blew up Castle William, and then proceeded with the whole fleet for Halifax. The terms of the two generals were not made known; but it is supposed, nothing was to have been destroyed, and this breach of Howe's determined Washington to storm the town. That any terms existed has been denied by both parties with a solemnity deserving consideration.

Boston is the metropolis of the province of New England, and situated in the county of Suffolk.

The plan of the Americans preparing on the heights a number of hogsheads, filled with stones, and chained together, to roll down upon the troops as they should march up to the attack, was an ingenious improvement of an ancient usage.

The power of negotiation, which was confided to the British general by the indecision of Lord North, and perhaps a better motive, seems to have operated rather injuriously to the progress of the army under his command. The American ministers (for so they might be now termed) had acquired all the arts of equivoque and prevarication, and the consequence was, unnecessary delay and disagreeable suspence.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF BROOKLYN, IN LONG ISLAND.

On the 22d of August, 1776, in the morning, the British, with Colonel Donop's corps of chasseurs and Hessian grenadiers, disembarked near Utrecht, on Long Island, without opposition, the whole being landed with forty pieces of cannon, in two hours and an half under the direction of Commodore Hotham, Lieutenant-general Clinton commanding the first division of the troops.

The enemy had only small parties on the coast, who, upon the approach of the boats, retired to the woody heights, commanding a principal pass on the road from Flat-bush, to their works at Brooklyn. Lord Cornwallis was immediately detached to Flat-bush with the reserve, two battalions of light infantry, and Colonel Donop's corps, with six field-pieces, having orders not to risk an attack upon the pass if he should find it occupied; which proving to be the case, his lordship took post in the village, and the army extended from the ferry at the Narrows, through Utrecht and Gravesend, to the village of Flat-land.

On the 25th, Lieutenant-general de Heister, with two brigades of Hessians from Staten Island, joined the army, leaving one brigade of his troops, a detachment of the 14th regiment from Virginia, some convalescents, and recruits, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Dalrymple, for the security of that island.

On the 26th, Lieutenant-general de Heister took post at Flat-bush, and in the evening, Lord Cornwallis, with the British, drew off to Flat-land. About nine o'clock the same night, the van of the army, commanded

ed by Lieutenant general Clinton, consisting of the light dragoons and brigade of light infantry, the reserve under the command of Lord Cornwallis, excepting the 42d regiment, which was posted to the left of the Hessians, the first brigade and 71st regiment, with fourteen field-pieces, began to move from Flat-land across the country, through the New Lotts, to seize a pass in the heights, extending from E. to W. along the middle of the island, and about three miles from Bedford, on the road to Jamaica, in order to turn the enemy's left, posted at Flat-bush.

General Clinton being arrived within half a mile of the pass, about two hours before day-break, halted, and settled his disposition for the attack; one of his patroles falling in with a patrole of the enemy's officers, took them, and the general learning from their information, that the rebels had not occupied the pass, detached a battalion of light infantry to secure it, and advancing with his corps upon the first appearance of day, possessed himself of the heights, with such a disposition as must have insured success, had he found the enemy in force to oppose him.

The main body of the army, consisting of the guards, 2d, 3d, and 5th brigades, with ten field-pieces, led by Lord Percy, marched soon after General Clinton, and halted an hour before day in his rear.

This column, (the country not admitting of two columns of march), was followed by the 49th regiment, with four medium twelve-pounders, and the baggage closed the rear with a separate guard.

As soon as these corps had passed the heights they halted, for the soldiers to take a little refreshment, after which the march was continued, and about half an hour after

On the part of the king's troops, five officers, and fifty-six non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, killed; twelve officers, and 245 non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, wounded; one officer and 20 grenadiers of the marines were taken, by mistaking the enemy for the Hessians.

In the evening of the 27th, the army encamped in front of the enemy's works. On the 28th, at night, the ground was broke 600 yards distant from a redoubt upon their left, and on the 29th, at night, the Americans evacuated their intrenchments, and Redhook, with the utmost silence, and quitted Governor's Island the following evening, leaving their cannon and a quantity of stores in all their works. At day-break, on the 30th, their flight was discovered, the piquets of the line took possession, and those most advanced, reached the shore opposite to New York as their rear-guard was passing over, and fired some shot among them.

General Howe, unwilling to shed more blood, desisted from pursuing the flying enemy, and allowed General Sullivan his parole, on condition of carrying certain propositions to the General Congress. In a few days after he possessed himself of York Island, and the troops entered the city of New York without opposition, where they had not been a week, before the greatest part of that capital was consumed by fire. He next gained the advantage over the Americans at White Plains.

Long Island is situated on the coast of America, opposite New York, near the mouth of the Connecticut.

BATTLE OF NEW YORK AND WHITE PLAINS.

Upon the Americans abandoning their lines at Brooklyn, the king's army moved from Bedford, leaving Lieutenant-general Heister encamped on the heights of Brooklyn with two brigades of Hessians, and one brigade of British, at Bedford, and took five positions in the neighbourhood of Newtown, Bushwick, Hellgate, and Flushing.

The two islands of Montrofor and Buchanan were occupied, and batteries raised against the enemy's work at Horen's Hook, commanding the passage at Hellgate.

On the 15th instant, in the morning, three ships of war passed up the North River as far as Bloomingdale, to draw the enemy's attention to that side; and the first division of troops, consisting of the light infantry, the British reserve, the Hessian Grenadiers, and chasseurs, under the command of Lieutenant-general Clinton, having with him Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis, Major-general Vaughan, Brigadier-general Leslie, and Colonel Donop, embarked at the head of Newtown Creek, and landed about noon on New York Island, three miles from the town, at a place, called Keep's Bay, under the fire of two forty gun ships and three frigates, Commodore Hotham having the direction of the ships and boats.

The Americans had troops in their works round Keep's Bay; but their attention being engaged in expectation of the king's troops landing in Stuvesant's Cove, Horen's Hook, and at Harlem, which they had reason to expect, Keep's Bay became only a secondary

object of their care. The fire of the shipping being so well directed and so incessant, the enemy could not remain in their works, and the descent was made without the least opposition.

The conduct of the officers of the navy did them great honour; and the behaviour of the seamen, belonging to the ships of war and transports, employed to row the troops, was highly meritorious. Much praise, in particular, was due to the masters and men of six transports, that passed the town on the morning of the 14th, under a heavy fire, being volunteers, to take troops on board for the more speedy disembarkation of the second division.

The British immediately took post upon the commanding height of Inclenberg; and the Hessians, moving towards New York, fell in with a body of the Americans who were retiring from Stuvesant's Cove; some firing ensued, by which a brigadier-general, other officers, and several of the Americans, were killed and wounded, with the loss of four men killed, and eight wounded, on the part of the Hessians.

As soon as the second embarkation was landed, the troops advanced towards a corps of the enemy upon a rising ground, three miles from Inclenberg, towards King's Bridge, having M'Gowan's pass in their rear, upon which they immediately retired to the main body of their army, upon Morris's height.

The Americans having evacuated New York soon after the army landed, a brigade took possession of the works in the evening. The prisoners made in the course of this day, were about 20 officers and 300 men.

The position the king's army took on the 15th, in the evening

evening, was with the right to Horen's Hook, and the left at the North River, near Bloomingdale; the American army occupying the ground, with extensive works, on both sides of King's-bridge, and a redoubt with cannon upon a height on the west side of the North River, opposite to Blue Bell, where the enemy had their principal work.

On the 16th, in the morning, a large party of the enemy having passed under cover of the woods, near to the advanced post of the army, by way of Vanderwater's heights, the 2d and 3d battalions of light infantry, supported by the 42d regiment, pushed forward, and drove them back to their intrenchments, from whence the enemy, observing they were not in force, attacked them with near 3000 men, which occasioned the march of the reserve, with two field-pieces, a battalion of Hessian grenadiers, and the company of chasseurs, to prevent the corps engaged from being surrounded; but the light infantry and 42d regiment, with the assistance of the chasseurs and field-pieces, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss, and obliged them to retire within their works. The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but it was supposed they had not less than 300 killed and wounded, and among them a colonel and major killed. The English had eight officers wounded, most of them very slightly, 14 men killed, and about 70 wounded.

Between the 20th and 21st instant, at midnight, an attempt was made to burn the town of New York, in which they succeeded too well, having set it on fire in several places with matches and combustibles, that had been prepared with great art and ingenuity. Many were detected in the fact, and some killed on the spot

by the enraged troops in garrison; and had it not been for the exertions of Major-general Robertson, the officers under his command in the town, and the brigade of guards detached from the camp, the whole must infallibly have been consumed, as the night was extremely windy.

After waiting two days for a favorable wind, to move the ships of war up to the batteries upon Paulus Hook, it was effected on the noon of September 23, and the troops landed and took possession of the works without the least opposition, the enemy having abandoned their batteries and redoubts upon the approach of the British ship of war, Roebuck, and two frigates.

The very strong positions the enemy had taken on York Island, and fortified with incredible labour, determined the general-in-chief, Sir William Howe, to get upon their principal communication with Connecticut, with a view of forcing them to quit the strong holds in the neighbourhood of King's-bridge, and, if possible, to bring them to an action.

All previous arrangements being made, the army embarked, on the 12th of October, in flat boats, and other craft, and pressing through the dangerous navigation of Hell-gate in a very thick fog, landed on Frog's-neck, near the town of West Chester, about nine in the morning, the Carysfoot frigate being placed to cover the descent. The presence of Admiral Lord Howe, the activity of Commodore Hotham, most of the captains of the fleet, and of the navy officers in general, were infinitely conducive to the king's service on this difficult movement; only one artillery-boat was overset, having three six-pounders on board, which were lost, and three men drowned.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-general Earl Percy remained with two brigades of British, and one of the Hessians, in the Harlem, to cover New York.

The army remained in this position until the stores and provisions could be brought up, and three battalions of Hessians drawn from Staten Island, which, together with some bad weather intervening, occasioned a delay of five days.

On the 18th, several corps re-embarked in flat-boats, and passing round Frog's-neck, landed on Pell's Point, at the mouth of Hutchinson's River; after which, the main body passed the mouth of that river to the same place, advanced immediately, and lay that night upon their arms, with the left upon a creek, opposite to East-Chester, and the right near to Rochelle.

On the march to this ground, a skirmish ensued with a small party of the enemy, posted to defend a narrow causeway, who were pursued for a mile, where a considerable body appearing in front, behind stone-walls, and in woods, some companies of light infantry, and a party of the chasseurs, were detached to dislodge them, which they did effectually; Lieutenant-colonel Musgrave, commanding the first battalion of light infantry, and Captain Evelyn, of the 4th regiment, were both wounded; the latter died soon after, but Lieutenant-colonel Musgrave recovered; three soldiers were killed, and twenty wounded.

The enemy's loss on this occasion, was a lieutenant-colonel killed, a major wounded, and about ninety men killed and wounded.

The part of the 16th light dragoons, that arrived with Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt on the 3d instant, (one

transport being still missing) and the whole of the 17th light dragoons, joined the army on the 20th.

On the 21st, the right and centre of the army moved to a position, about two miles to the northward of Rochelle, on the road to the White Plains, leaving Lieutenant-general Heister, with two brigades of Hessians and one of British, to occupy the former ground. Lieutenant-colonel Rogers, with his corps of rangers, was detached to take possession of Mamaroneck, where the carelessness of his centries exposed him to a surprise from a large body of the enemy, by which he lost a few men, killed or taken; nevertheless, by a spirited exertion, he obliged them to retreat, leaving behind them some prisoners, and several killed and wounded.

The 6th brigade, commanded by Brigadier Agnew, was moved on the 22d to sustain the post of Mamaroneck. On the same day, Lieutenant-general Knyphausen, with the second division of Hessians, and regiment of Waldeckars, having arrived on the 18th at New York, landed at Rochelle, was ordered to remain there to cover the disembarkation of the stores and provisions.

Upon the movement of the army to Frog's-neck, the enemy detached a corps to White Plains, and quitted their position about King's-bridge with some precipitation, leaving 2000 men for the defence of Fort Washington, extending their force behind the Brunx, from Valentine's Hill to the White Plains, in detached camps, every where intrenched; their left by this means, covering an upper communication with Connecticut, as well as the road along the North River, it was judged expedient to move to White Plains, and endeavour to bring them to an action.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-general Heister, with his corps, having orders to join on the march, the army moved in two columns on the 25th, and took a position with the Brunx in front, the right of the line being at the distance of four miles from the White Plains; upon which the Americans immediately quitted their detached camps between King's-bridge and White Plains, assembling their whole forces at the latter place, behind intrenchments that had been thrown up by the advanced corps.

The army marched by the right, in two columns, towards the White Plains, early on the 21st, Lieutenant-general Clinton leading the right, and Lieutenant-general Heister the left column.

Before noon all the enemy's advanced parties were drove back to their works, by the light infantry and chasseurs, and the army formed with the right upon the road, from Mamaroneck to the White Plains, about the centre of their lines; and the left to the Brunx, near the same distance from the right flank of their intrenchments.

A corps of the enemy was formed on a commanding ground, separated from the right flank of their intrenchments by the Brunx; which also, by changing its course nearly at right angles, separated this corps in front from the left of the king's army.

Colonel Rahl, who commanded a brigade of Hessians on the left, observing this position of the enemy, and seeing an height on the other side of the Brunx unoccupied by them, from whence their flank might be galled, took possession of it with great alacrity, to the approbation of Lieutenant-general Heister, who was acquainted

acquainted with this movement by Sir William Erskine.

Upon viewing their situation, orders were given for a battalion of Hessians to pass the Brunx, and attack this detached corps, supported by the second brigade of British, under the command of Brigadier-general Leslie, and the Hessian grenadiers, sent from the right company, commanded by Colonel Donop; giving direction, at the same time, for Colonel Rahl to charge the enemy's flank as the Hessian battalion advanced to them in front; but there being some difficulty in passing the Brunx, the 28th and 35th regiments, who were the first to support, passed in a place more practicable, and formed on the opposite side, though under the enemy's fire, with the greatest steadiness, ascended the steep hill in defiance of all opposition, and, rushing on the enemy, routed, and drove them from their works.

These two battalions were closely supported by the 5th and 49th regiments, who shewed the same zeal to distinguish themselves; the Hessian grenadiers were ordered forward upon the heights, within cannon-shot of the intrenchments, the Brunx, from its winding course, being still between them and the enemy's right flank; the second brigade of the British formed in the rear of the Hessians, on the left, upon the road leading from Ferry Town to White Plains.

The right and centre of the army did not remove from their ground. In this position, the troops lay on their arms that night, and with very little alteration encamped next day.

The killed, wounded, and prisoners taken by the English on this day, are said to be not less then 250.

The loss of the British troops and allies was small, considering the strength of the ground from whence the enemy was forced. Lieutenant-colonel Carr was wounded mortally, and died the next day.

The enemy drew back their encampment on the night of the 28th, and General Howe observing their lines next morning much strengthened by additional works, the designed attack upon them was deferred; and the 4th brigade, left with Lord Percy, with two battalions of the 6th brigade, were ordered to join the army.

These battalions having joined on the 30th, in the afternoon, a disposition was made for the attack next day; but the night and morning proving very wet, it was postponed. In the meantime the Americans, having intelligence by a deserter of their danger, most prudently evacuated their camp on the night of the 1st of November, after setting fire to all the houses in and near their lines, most of which were consumed, and retired with their main force towards North-castle, leaving a strong rear-guard upon the heights, and in the woods, for one mile back from their intrenchments; the possession of which was immediately taken, and the Hessian grenadiers remained upon the ground.

All these motions plainly indicated the enemy's design to avoid coming to action. General Howe did not think the driving of their rear-guard back an object of any consequence.

Lieutenant-general Knyphausen being ordered, on the 28th of October, to leave the regiment of Waldeck at Rochelle, and to move with the six battalions of Hessians of his corps towards King's-bridge, took post at Mile's-square and Valentine's-hill, and on the 2d of November encamped on the Island of New York, near

to

to King's-bridge; the enemy, quitting the heights of Fordham at his approach, retired to Fort Washington.

The army was ordered, on the 3d, to provide three days' forage; and the next day Major-general Grant marched with the 4th brigade to Mile's-square and Valentine's-hill; the 6th brigade, to a bridge over the Brunx, in West-Chester, near De Lancy's Mills; and the Waldeck regiment took post at another, three miles above the former, on the same river.

On the 8th, the army encamped at Dobb's Ferry, upon the North River.

When this movement was made, the Americans came down from their strong-hold, burning what they had not before destroyed at White Plains, and distressed the inhabitants by small parties.

The park of artillery was moved to King's-bridge, on the 7th, under a strong escort, with a detachment of chasseurs, to join Lieutenant-general Knyphausen.

Two battalions of light infantry, and the remainder of the chasseurs, with four field-pieces, took post next day on the communication to King's-bridge.

On the 10th, a brigade of Hessians was sent as a reinforcement to Lieutenant-general Knyphausen.

On the 12th, the army marched in two columns towards King's-bridge, and encamped the day following upon the heights of Fordham, forming a line with the right to the Brunx, upon the West Chester road, and the left to the North River.

During the continuance of the army at Dobb's Ferry, the enemy sent a large detachment over the North River, by King's Ferry, to Jersey, and were employed in intrenching at Croton Bridge and White Plains, and building barracks at those places, and at Peck's Hill, near

near the foot of the high lands, for their winter habitations.

Lieutenant-general Knyphausen had for some days established his post on the York side of King's-bridge, within cannon-shot of Fort Washington, which was covered by a very strong ground, and exceedingly difficult of access; but the importance of this post, which, with Fort Lee on the opposite shore of Jersey, kept the enemy in command of the navigation of the North River, while it barred the communication with York by land, made the possession of it absolutely necessary. Preparations were therefore made for a general attack, and thirty flat-boats, under the directions of Captains Wilkinson and Malloy, passed up the North River on the night of the 14th, undiscovered by the enemy.

Every thing being prepared, and the attack fixed for the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant-colonel Patterson, adjutant-general, was sent the 15th to summon the commanding officer to surrender, and to warn him of the consequences that must attend a general attack; to which he replied, he would defend himself to the last extremity.

Four attacks were determined upon: the first under Lieutenant-general Knyphausen, against the enemy's left, on the side of King's-bridge, in two columns, formed by detachments from the Hessians of his corps, the brigade of Rahl, and the regiment of Waldeck.

The second, by the 1st and 2nd battalions of light infantry, and two battalions of guards, under the Brigadier-general Matthew, to land by Harlem Creek, upon the enemy's right, from thirty flat-boats; which attack was to be supported by the 1st and 2nd grenadiers, and

33rd

33rd regiment, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. The third attack, intended as a feint by the 42nd regiment, to be embarked in batteaux, in a creek opposite to Colonel Morris's house, and upon the left of the enemy's lines towards New York. The fourth by Lord Percy, with the corps under his command, on York Island, to assault the right flank of the enemy's intrenchments on that side.

The field artillery and batteries being properly disposed for three attacks on the side of King's Bridge and Harlem Creek, Lieutenant-general Knyphausen moved forward about noon; but having a very thick wood to pass, in which the enemy was very advantageously posted, it was some time before he could penetrate; from which difficulties his corps was for a considerable time exposed to the fire of three pieces of cannon. As soon as this attack began, the light infantry moved, and landed under a brisk fire, before and after they quitted the boats, from a party of Americans posted behind rocks and trees; however, by getting up a very steep uneven mountain with their usual activity, they soon dispersed the enemy. The guards, followed by the grenadiers and 33rd, landed without any loss.

Intelligence in the meantime being received, that Lord Percy had carried an advanced work, orders were sent to Lieutenant-colonel Stirling, commanding the 42nd regiment to endeavour to land, and for two battalions of the second brigade to support him. Upon which, he immediately advanced in his boats, through a heavy fire, with great perseverance: and forcing his way up a steep height, which was well defended by a body of the enemy, he gained the summit, and took 170 prisoners;

prisoners; and penetrating across the island, facilitated Lord Percy's success against the enemy's lines opposed to him, which his lordship passed.

Colonel Rahl, who led the right column of Lieutenant-general Knyphausen's attack, having, after a considerable opposition, forced the enemy from their strong-holds, pushed forward to their advanced works, and lodged his column within 100 yards of the fort, from whence he summoned them to surrender, upon which they readily desired to treat.

Lieutenant-general Knyphausen's column, having more impediments to encounter in passing through the wood, could not join the right column until they had got up to the fort. The enemy upon his appearance surrendered prisoners of war, to the number of 2700, including officers, besides the prisoners made by the 42nd regiment.

The enemy had three officers and fifty men killed, and six officers and ninety men wounded, in the different attacks.

Fort Lee being the next object for the entire command of the North River, and a ready road to penetrate into Jersey, an addition of boats, under the command of Captain Phipps, was sent by the Admiral to King's Bridge, in the night of the 17th, without being discovered by the enemy. The first division, for embarkation, landed next morning at eight o'clock, about seven miles above the fort, while the second division marched up the east side of the river, by which movement the whole corps, consisting of the 1st and 2nd battalions of light infantry, two companies of chasseurs, two battalions of British, two battalions of guards, and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers, with the 33rd and

42nd regiments, were landed with their cannon by ten o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis. The seamen distinguished themselves remarkably on this occasion, by their readiness to drag the cannon up a narrow rocky road, for near half a mile, to the top of the precipice, which bounds the shore for some miles on the west side.

Lord Cornwallis immediately began his march, and, had not the enemy at Fort Lee been apprised of his moving towards them by a countryman, after he had proceeded some distance, he would have surrounded 2000 men, who escaped in the utmost confusion, leaving all their artillery, and a large quantity of stores and provisions; their tents standing, and kettles upon the fire.

His lordship encamped that night near the fort, making use of the enemy's tents.

The next day, Major-general Vaughan, with the light infantry and British grenadiers, was detached to the New-bridge, upon Hackinsac river, and a detachment of the 16th light dragoons, under the command of Colonel Harcourt, was sent over to Fort Lee. This detachment, with some companies of light infantry, scoured the country on the 22nd, as far as Pisaick river, and found that the enemy had abandoned all the intermediate country, their advanced guard being at Aquakinunc.

On the 24th, the 2nd and 4th brigades of British, and one battalion of the 71st regiment, joined his lordship, who, leaving the 2nd brigade at Fort Lee, advanced with the main body, on the 25th, to the New-bridge. On the enemy's retiring from Newark, as his lordship advanced, he took possession of that place on the 28th,

New

New York is a city, situated in the province of New York, on Manahattan or York Island, in Hudson's River, about 25 miles from the sea; it was formerly called by the Dutch Nova (new) Amsterdam, and the province in which it is situated, Nova Belgia, because planted by the Dutch, who pretended to be its proprietors, by buying it of Captain Hudson, its discoverer.—But this being without the consent of the English, they were dispossessed of it by Sir Samuel Argall, governor of Virginia, in his way to Nova Scotia. They then obtained leave of King James I. to build cottages, for the conveniency of their ships, touching here to water in their way to the Brazils, and at length kept encroaching, till they built and fortified towns, as well as making plantations, and by their trading with the Indians from Quebec, it became a flourishing colony. King Charles the Second laid claim to this province, and giving it to his brother, the Duke of York, sent Sir Robert Carr, in *1664*, with some men of war, and between 2000 and 3000 land forces; on the arrival of whom, the city of Nova Amsterdam, and all the settlements in the province, were surrendered to them. They then reduced Staten and Lord Islands, and gave the province and city the name of New York, in honour of the duke, leaving Colonel Nicholls governor, who continued in that station near twenty years; and thus it remained under the power of Great Britain till the breaking out of the American war, when the Americans made the city a place of arms, and fortified it in a strong manner.

The White Plains are situated a few miles from New York, intersected by the River Bronx.

This battle must be considered as determining the fate of the campaign of 1776, as regarded the British interest;

in America. A variety of occurrences took place between the armies, by no means flattering to England; amongst which, was the celebrated capture of the Hessians by Washington. The campaign of 1777, had been long opened, and under no very auspicious circumstances, before the following battle took place.—Early in the spring, also, a supply of arms and ammunition from France arrived safely, on the part of the Americans; and the enterprize of seizing General Prescot in an unprotected situation, for the purpose of exchanging him for General Lee, was boldly attempted, and successfully accomplished.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE CREEK

However, interrupted this fortunate career. Admiral Howe put to sea from Sandy Hook with the fleet, consisting in the whole of 267 sail, on the 23d of July, 1777, and on the 15th of August reached Chesapeak Bay, where, with the assistance of good pilots, they were safely conducted up to the head of the bay, and anchored between Sassafras and Elk rivers on the 22d.

The admiral having attended General Howe to reconnoitre the adjacent shores next day, the descent was fixed to be made on the 25th in the Elk.

The debarkation of the army was to be made on this occasion in five divisions, correspondent to the number of men which could be regularly landed from the flat boats at the same time.

The covering ships moving up the river on the morning of the 25th, the flat boats under the chief command of Captain Duncan, with the infantry of the first division advanced, and were followed in succession by the transports of the second and third divisions.

No

No preparations being made to explore the descent, the transports of the other divisions were also ordered forward; and the whole army, with the necessary proportion of artillery and stores, were landed the same day on the northern shore opposite to Cecil-court-house, about six miles from Turkey Pound.

On the 11th of September two columns, under General Knyphausen and Lord Cornwallis, having proceeded to Chadsford, General Washington having intelligence of this movement about noon, detached General Sullivan to his right with near 10,000 men, who took a strong position on the rising ground, above Birmingham church, with his left near Brandywine, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his artillery advantageously disposed.

As soon as this was observed, which was about four o'clock, the king's troops advanced in three columns, and upon approaching the enemy, formed the line, with the right, towards the Brandywine; the guards being upon the right, and the British grenadiers upon their left, supported by the Hessian grenadiers in a second line; to the left of the centre were the two battalions of light infantry, with the Hessian and Anspach chasseurs, supported by the 4th brigade. The third brigade formed the reserve.

Lord Cornwallis having formed the line, the light infantry and chasseurs began the attack; the guards and grenadiers instantly advanced from the right, the whole under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry; but they pushed on with an impetuosity not to be sustained by the enemy, who falling back to the woods in their rear, the king's troops entered with them, and pursued closely for near two miles.

After this success, a part of the enemy's right took a second position, in a wood about half a mile from Dilworth, from whence the 2d light infantry and chasseurs soon dislodged them; and from this time they did not rally again in force. From the most correct accounts the strength of the Americans, opposed to Lieutenant-General Knyphausen and Lord Cornwallis, was not less than 15,000 men, a part of which retired to Chester, and remained there that night; but the greater body did not stop until they reached Philadelphia. Their loss was considerable in officers killed and wounded, and they had about 300 men killed, 600 wounded, and near 400 made prisoners.

The loss on the side of his Majesty's troops was 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, and 74 rank and file killed; 8 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 17 captains, 25 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 40 serjeants; 4 drummers, and 395 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Brandywine Creek is situated in the province of Pennsylvania, and falls into the Delaware river near Newcastle.

The battle of Brandywine Creek was succeeded by a variety of skirmishes and unimportant movements, till General Howe obtained possession of Philadelphia, in his progress to which General Grey destroyed, with the bayonet alone, a considerable force placed in the woods for annoyance under General Wayne. Of the capture of Philadelphia, Dr. Franklin said it had taken Sir William Howe and not Sir William Howe it.

To render the Delaware unnavigable, the Americans had again recourse to their never-failing contrivance. Two ranges of chevaux-de-frise were sunk in the channel,

nel, consisting of large pieces of timber strongly framed together. Several larger points of barbed-iron projecting down the river were annexed to the upper part of these chevaux-de-frise, and the whole was sunk with stones, so as to be about four feet under water at low tide. Their prodigious weight and strength could not fail to effect the destruction of any vessel which came upon them. Thirty of these machines were sunk 300 yards below fort Miffin, possessed by America, and stretching in a diagonal line across the channel. To these were added floating-batteries, armed-boats, fireships, and rafts in considerable number.

Leaving General Howe for a moment, it is necessary to turn towards the force under General Burgoyne in the north, whose situation was peculiarly interesting, and its result unfortunate. He had been compelled to unite with his army, as had been done before, a body of Indians, yet he could not brook with the occasional cruelty of destroying their prisoners for the sake of bearing their scalps, which they ingeniously cut off as a trophy. He had also Germans, and a mixed description of troops with him, all of which tended to his extreme embarrassment, and united, led to the convention we are about to have the pain of relating, after

THE BATTLE OF STILLWATER.

General Burgoyne having, by unremitting industry, collected about thirty days provisions, and a bridge of boats being constructed in lieu of the bridge of rafts, which had been carried away by incessant rains, the whole army crossed Hudson's River on the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped on the heights and

plains of Saratoga, with a vast train of artillery. The movements of the army were, of course, regulated by the advances of the artillery, which were not only retarded by the destruction of the bridges, but by the rains, which had rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 19th of September, 1777, the army advanced in front of the enemy, at Stillwater, in the following order: the right wing was commanded by General Burgoyne, and covered by General Fraser and Colonel Breyman with the grenadiers and light infantry, who were posted along some high grounds on the right. The front and flanks were covered by Indians, provincials, and Canadians. The left wing and artillery were commanded by Majors-General Philips and Reidesel, who proceeded along the great road. The nature of the country preventing the enemy from beholding the different movements of the British army, they detached a body of 5000 men to attempt turning the right wing, and attacking General Burgoyne in the rear. Being checked in the design, by General Fraser, they made a rapid movement, which the peculiar situation of the country prevented from being discovered, and advanced to attack the British line on the right. The engagement began at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of September, and continued till after sun set. The enemy was led to the battle by General Arnold, who distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner. Unfortunately, the engagement was only partial on the side of the English, the chief burthen of the battle therefore lay on the regiments which were posted on the plain. These were the 20th, the 21st, and 62d. They behaved with great gallantry and firmness, receiving and returning the heavy fire of the enemy with equal coolness and intrepidity.

intrepidity, for the space of four hours. Several other regiments also distinguished themselves. The 24th regiment, with the grenadiers and light infantry, were for some time engaged with great spirit and bravery. The German troops were not much in the battle, on account of their situation, which it was not judged advisable to relinquish. As soon as the battle commenced, Major-General Philips contrived to convey, through a thick wood, some artillery, which was of essential service.

The enemy, during the whole of the engagement, were supplied with fresh men by General Gates, who was posted at a star-redoubt. As day-light closed, they thought proper to retire, and leave the British masters of the field of battle.

In this battle the military prudence, skill, quick conception, and presence of mind of General Gates, are eminently conspicuous. Being strong in numbers, he availed himself of his superiority in that respect, and, during the whole of the engagement, brought successive supplies of fresh men. The rapid movement, in the oblique order, made by General Gates, on an unexpected emergency, was worthy of the most experienced commander. This, which rendered the engagement *only partial on the part of the English*, was unfortunate for them. It was not, however, a matter of fortune, but of design on the part of the Americans.

A further misfortune had befallen Burgoyne on the day preceding this action (the 18th), the Americans having secretly detached a corps to his rear, surprised three companies of the 53d regiment, and destroyed the boats on Lake George, which had been employed in the conveyance of provisions; and though unequal in

numbers,

numbers, and wanting artillery for the capture of Ticonderago, an attempt was made upon it, as well as Diamond island, in the middle of the lake, where there was a depôt of stores for the British army.

Thus, in fact, was the retreat of Burgoyne effectually prevented; and, with a superior army in his front, he judged it prudent to wait events and intelligence from the southward, strengthening the position which he had taken after the action of the 19th of September, between Freeman's Farm and Stillwater.

Finding his difficulties daily augmenting, his numbers diminished to less than 6000, and reduced to half the allowance of provisions, the forage exhausted, horses perishing for want, and no apparent prospect of relief, Burgoyne resolved on a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy from their post on the left. In order to cannonade them out of their position, he advanced with 1500 men, on the 7th of October; but this detachment had scarcely formed within half a mile of the enemy's intrenchments, when they were suddenly attacked by a superior force under Arnold, and obliged to retreat to their camp, with the loss of six pieces of cannon. They had hardly gained the lines, when a furious assault was made on them by the Americans, which was repulsed in the English quarter, and Arnold wounded; but the German intrenchments were carried, Colonel Breyman killed, about 200 persons taken, and General Fraser mortally wounded.

Thus critically situated, Burgoyne changed his position, with great ability and celerity, in the night after the action; the enemy, consequently, made a new disposition, but although greatly superior in numbers, and elated with success, prudently declined an engagement, in

in the hopes of surrounding the British army: Burgoyne perceiving this intention, fell back in two days march by Dovegat-House, to Saratoga, unopposed by the enemy, breaking the roads and bridges in his retreat. Being unable to remove the wounded, who were very numerous, for want of carriages, he left them in tents, under the care of Dr. Hayes, as head of the medical department, with assistants equally well chosen, and orders to send out a flag of truce, conveying a recommendation of them to the humanity of General Gates and his army, in which General Burgoyne's expectations were perfectly realised. Thus disembarrassed, he halted at Saratoga; precluded from a retreat to Lake George, or Skenesborough, by a corps of Americans, collected in force on the opposite side of Hudson's River, which equally prevented an endeavour once thought of, to retire in the night to Fort Edward, and wait events. This march was, in some measure, arranged, each soldier being directed to carry a few days provisions on his back, but it was afterwards given up; when it was discovered that the heights of Fort Edward, and every other communication with Canada were occupied by the Americans, and that, even in the event of successfully reaching fort George, the army must surrender for want of provisions, or boats to cross the lake, which had been destroyed by the Americans, in their expedition on the 18th of September, to prevent his retreat to Ticonderago.

Enfeebled by daily losses, his provisions reduced to eight days' subsistence, and numbers of his German soldiers being enticed to desert and become settlers, Burgoyne, on the 13th of October, called a council of war, at which, not only field-officers, but captains assisted;

sisted; it was unanimously resolved to enter into a convention with Gates, for surrender of the army. The convention, after some discussions, was adjusted, and considering the increasing force and advantageous situations of the Americans, the terms were unexceptionable. The troops were to march out of their intrenchments with the honours of war to a certain distance, where they were to leave their arms and artillery: they were to have free passage to Great Britain, in transports from Boston, on condition of not serving in America again during the war, unless exchanged. The remaining articles related only to the march of the troops to New England, and the return of the Canadians to their homes, and the treatment of the other officers and soldiers, until embarked for Europe.

Gates having every thing to hope from his present success, and from speedily reinforcing Washington's army, suffered his original draft of articles to be modified so as to prevent a further effusion of blood, and spare, as much as possible, the feelings of Burgoyne's troops. At the moment of their surrender, every circumstance was avoided which could be construed into an appearance of triumph. The Americans remained in their lines till the British and German regiments had piled their arms; the captive generals were received with respect and kindness; a number of the principal officers met at General Gates's quarters, and seemed to forget, in social and convivial pleasures, that they had been enemies. The soldiers received rations of fresh provisions from the American commissaries, and proceeded instantly on their march to Boston, having no communication with the American troops, for fear of disputes.

The

The number of men surrendered was 5,752, of whom 1,100, being Canadian volunteers, were by the articles permitted to return: 528 were left in the hospital when Burgoyne began his retreat to Saratoga; and it is computed, that in the other actions, from the 6th of July to the time of capitulation, the loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters was 2,933. The artillery and stores captured, consisted of 35 brass cannons and mortars, and 7,000 stand of arms, besides the military chest, large quantities of ordnance stores, clothing for 7,000 provincials, tents, and other articles.

JOHN BURGOYNE, the gentleman most involved in the preceding circumstances, has experienced from biography a fortune which but seldom happens; neither his friends nor his foes having given publicity to the circumstances attending his birth, a fortune the propriety of which none would have had a right to question if he had been less distinguished as an officer and a gentleman, a poet, and a man of virtue and honour. As it is, it may, at least, be safely said, that he descended from a noble family, on which he conferred much higher dignity than any he ever received, and that the lines with which a tender lyric effusion commences in one of his dramatic efforts, which will go down to time with the best productions of the British drama, is expressive of his own circumstances.—

> "For tenderness form'd—in life's early day,
> A parent's soft sorrows to mine led the way.
> The lesson of pity was caught from her eye,
> And ere words I could con—they were spoke with a sigh."

He passed through all the gradations of the army from the lowest subaltern, till 1759, when we find him

colonel-commandant of the 16th light dragoons, at the head of which he soon after distinguished himself at the siege of Belleisle (in 1761). Previous to this, however, his fine person and accomplished manners had induced the Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby, to a private marriage, at the expence of her father's pleasure.

In 1762 he distinguished himself particularly in Spain, so as to merit the encomium of the Portuguese commander-in-chief, Count de la Lippe Buckbourg, at the head of the army.

On the peace of 1763, Brigadier-General Burgoyne returned to Europe, and took his seat in parliament as member for Midhurst, for which borough he had been chosen at the general election in 1761. At the ensuing general election he was returned for Preston, the scene of his early love, and distinguished himself by his manly and eloquent conduct in behalf of liberality and truth in the political measures of the day.

By 1774, his character had become sufficiently established to convince the Earl of Derby, then his brother-in-law, that he had not disgraced his family; for in that year we find him conducting the fête champetre, celebrated by the earl in honour of the Maid of the Oaks, on the arrival of his beautiful lady at his seat of that name; and an opera on the same occasion, and with the same appellation, was written by General Burgoyne, and performed with considerable applause.

The next year, however, was devoted to more serious pursuits, for he was then ordered on the service to America with Generals Howe and Clinton, and was particularly useful with his pen previous to any opportunity for the employment of his sword. How well this

this was used we have already seen, and how perfectly free from blame was General Burgoyne in the event we have just recounted, will be best perceived in the opinions expressed upon his return. His liberal mind, however, induced him some time after to relinquish a variety of employments amounting to 3,500l. a year, which had been at differents times conferred on him, and which he would not hold but with honour and satisfaction.

The fortune of his lady, even after the reconciliation of her father, was not such as to disprove the sincere attachment which was the sole cause of their union. He received, during his lordship's life, 300l. a year with her sisters, and at his death a legacy of 2,500l. She died during the absence of her husband in 1776, without having had any children.

General Burgoyne wrote, besides the opera already mentioned, a comedy entitled *The Heiress*, which yet *holds* a distinguished place on the English stage. He is also the author of several elegant *jeux d'esprits* preserved in the collections of his day. His connexion was courted by a large and noble circle of friends, and his name conveyed respectability to every class of his intercourse.

In 1792 he had been considerably troubled with the gout, but was much relieved towards summer, and in the beginning of August totally free from that agonising complaint. On the 3d he had been out apparently in perfect health, but, nevertheless, on the 4th he was suddenly seized, and deprived of life a few hours after.

His property was not so great as his heart was liberal; but, as he had lived beloved, respected, and courted, so no man could die more sincerely lamented.

During the connexions of the Indians with General

Burgoyne, an unfortunate circumstance tended to inflame the mind of all parties against their interference and the war.

A young lady named Macrae, in all the innocence of youth and bloom of beauty, the daughter of a steady loyalist, was engaged to be married to a British officer of the name of Jones. Her lover, from an anxiety for her safety, wished her to be removed from among the Americans, and the day of their nuptials was fixed. From a confidence in the Indians, which had been often tried, he engaged some of them to remove her, and promised to reward the person who should bring her safe to him with a barrel of rum. Two Indians had conveyed her a considerable distance towards her intended husband, when unhappily they began to dispute which of them should present her to him. The quarrel grew warm, and in the heat of it one of them killed her with his tomahawk, to prevent the other from enjoying either the honour or the reward.

General Burgoyne obliged the Indians to deliver up the murderer, and threatened to put him to death, but spared him upon the Indians agreeing to terms, which he thought more calculated to prevent such evils for the future.

We shall now return to describe the circumstances of General Howe's march to Philadelphia, and some subsequent operations, and then proceed to notice the war in a different quarter.

The affair already alluded to of General Grey led to

THE BATTLE OF GERMAN TOWN.

On the 18th of September, upon intelligence that General Wayne was lying in the woods with a corps of

1500

1500 men, and four pieces of cannon, about three miles distant from the road, and in the rear of the left wing of the army, Major-general Grey was detached on the 20th, late at night, with the 2nd light infantry, the 42nd and 44th regiments, to surprise this corps. The most effectual precaution being taken by the general to prevent his detachment from firing, by taking out the flints from their guns, he gained the enemy's left about one o'clock; and having by the bayonet forced their out-centries and piquets, he rushed in upon their encampment, directed by the light of their fires, killed and wounded not less than 300 on the spot, taking between seventy and eighty prisoners, including several officers, the greater part of their arms, and eight waggons loaded with baggage and stores. On the first alarm, the cannon were carried off, and the darkness of the night only saved the remainder of the corps. One captain of light infantry and three men were killed in the attack, and four men were wounded.

On the 25th, the army marched in two columns to German Town; and Lord Cornwallis, with the British grenadiers and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers, took possession of Philadelphia the next morning.

On the 3d of October, the enemy having received a reinforcement of 1500 men from Peck's Hill, 1000 from Virginia, and presuming upon the army being much weakened by the detachments to Philadelphia and Jersey, thought it a favourable time for them to risk an action. They accordingly marched, at six o'clock in the morning of the 3d, from their camp, near Skippach Creek, about sixteen miles from German Town. This village forms one continued street for two miles, which the line of encampment, in the position the army then

occupied, crossed at right angles near a mile from the head of it, where the 2nd battalion of light infantry and the 40th regiment were posted.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 4th, the patroles discovered the enemy's approach, and upon the communication of this intelligence, the army was immediately ordered under arms.

Soon after the break of day, the enemy began their attack upon the second light infantry, which they sustained for a considerable time, supported by the 40th regiment; but, at length, being overpowered by superior numbers, the light infantry and a part of the 40th retired into the village, when Lieutenant-colonel Musgrave, with six companies of the latter corps, threw himself into a large stone house in the face of the enemy, which, though surrounded by a brigade, and attacked by four pieces of cannon, he most gallantly defended, until Major-general Grey, at the head of three battalions of the 3d brigade, turning his front to the village, and Brigadier-general Agnew, who covered Major-general Grey's left with the 4th brigade, by a vigorous attack repulsed the enemy that had penetrated into the upper part of the village, which was done with great slaughter; the 5th and 55th regiments from the right, engaging them at the same time on the other side of the village, completed the defeat of the enemy in this quarter.

Major-general Grant, who was upon the right, moved up the 49th regiment, with four pieces of cannon, to the left of the 4th regiment, about the time Major-general Grey had forced the enemy in the village, and then advancing with the right wing, the enemy's left gave way, and was pursued through a strong country between four and five miles.

The

The enemy retired near twenty miles, by several roads, to Perkismy Creek. They saved all their cannon by withdrawing it early in the morning. Their loss was between 200 and 300 killed, about 600 wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. Among the killed was General Nash, with many other officers of all ranks, and fifty-four officers among the prisoners.

The loss of the British and Hessians on this day was, two lieutenant-colonels, two ensigns, seven serjeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file, killed; one lieutenant-colonel, six captains, thirteen lieutenants, ten ensigns, twenty-four serjeants, one drummer, and 390 rank and file, wounded; one captain, and thirteen rank and file, missing.

Among the killed were Brigadier-general Agnew, Lieutenant-colonel Bird, and Ensign Frederick, grandson to the unfortunate Theodore, king of Corsica.

On the 22nd of the same month, Colonel Donop, with three battalions, endeavoured to force the provincials, who were intrenched to the number of 800 on the Jersey shore, at Red-bank, but did not succeed in the undertaking, and unfortunately had his thigh-bone shattered by a musquet-ball.

The campaign of 1778, commenced with the retirement of Sir William Howe, when the command devolved on General (now Sir Henry) Clinton; and the settlement of a treaty between France and America, by which her assistance was secured. The British cause had not improved by a winter's cantonment of the army in Philadelphia, where gaming was practised to excess. And on the departure of General Howe, an entertainment of the most splendid kind, called a Mischianza, was given at the expence of twenty-two field officers,

officers, forming a union of ancient and modern chivalry. General Burgoyne had formerly given a warfeast to the Indians. These circumstances did not accord with the grave sedateness of Americans, who thought the officers might have been better employed. The evacuation of Philadelphia followed, in which the retreat of Sir Henry Clinton was a masterpiece, attended with no other object of great importance than the loss of the British Colonel Monckton. Yet even this loss attracted reverence to the character of the warrior: his soldiers, during the heat of the engagement, and in the midst of a heavy cannonade, dug his grave with their bayonets, and threw in the earth with their hands!

BATTLE OF FREEHOLD.

The preparations and arrangements, previous to the evacuation of Philadelphia, could not be made so secretly, but that intelligence of them was conveyed to General Washington. For some time Sir Henry Clinton met with very little molestation from the enemy. His light troops had been sufficient to drive the Americans from the passes which they occupied: and the greatest impediments that he met with arose from the destruction of the bridges. But General Washington had, from time to time, so powerfully reinforced his advanced detachments, that they amounted, according to his own account, to more than 5000 men, and had taken post at English Town, a few miles in the rear of the British army.

A corps of 600 men, under Colonel Morgan, hovered on the right flank of the British, and 800 of the Jersey militia, under General Dickenson, were on the left: whilst

whilst General Washington, with the main body of the American army, lay encamped about three miles in the rear of his advanced corps.

Such was the disposition of the two armies, on the evening of the 27th of June: and, as it was now obvious, from the course which the British army had lately taken, that their march was a real retreat, and not a feint, this discovery seems to have at last determined the American general to risk an attack, which he resolved to make the following morning, before the British troops should reach an advantageous position, about twelve miles in their front. Orders were accordingly sent to General Lee to begin the attack with the advanced corps as soon as the British army should be in motion, with an intimation, that General Washington, with the main body of the American army, would advance and support him. Sir Henry Clinton was sufficiently apprized that General Washington, with the American army, was near him, from the frequent appearance of his light troops during the preceding day; and, judging that his design was rather to make an attempt upon his baggage, in which he thought himself vulnerable, than to risk a general engagement, he made a new disposition, in order more effectually to protect it. The army marched in two divisions, the van, commanded by General Knyphausen, and the rear by Lord Cornwallis; but the whole of the baggage was now put under the care of General Knyphausen's division, that the rear division, under Lord Cornwallis, which consisted of the flower of the British army, being disencumbered, might be ready to act with vigour as circumstances should require. This arrangement being made, General Knyphausen's division, consisting of the German troops,

troops, the yagers excepted, and the second battalion of light infantry, with the baggage, marched, in pursuance of orders, at break of day, on the 28th of June, whilst the other division, with which the commander-in-chief remained, did not move till near eight, that it might not press too close upon the baggage, which was so enormous as to occupy a line of march of near twelve miles in extent. But scarcely had the rear-guard of the British army descended from the heights of Freehold into a plain of three miles in length, and one in breadth, when the advanced corps of the American army was seen approaching, and soon afterwards descending into the plain, from the same heights which the British army had just before quitted. About the same time intelligence was brought, that large columns of the enemy were seen marching on both flanks. This intelligence confirmed the British general in his first opinion, that the design of the enemy was upon his baggage: and, as that was now engaged in defiles, which continued for a considerable distance, no other mode of affording relief to General Knyphausen's division appeared to him so eligible, as that of making a vigorous attack upon the corps which appeared in his rear, and, if successful, of pressing it so closely, that the detachment sent forward on his flanks might be recalled to its assistance. A disposition was accordingly made, for commencing the attack in the plain: but, before it could be carried into execution, the provincials retired, and took post on the high ground, from which they had before descended. This was a strong position; but it was necessary to attempt something decisive for the relief of the baggage, and orders being given for the British troops to ascend the heights, the attack was made with so much spirit, that

that the provincials were quickly obliged to give way. Their second line, which was also strongly posted, now presented itself to view. Here the resistance was greater; but, notwithstanding the heat of the day, which was extreme, the British troops, fatigued as they were, advanced to the charge with so much order, firmness, and intrepidity, that their success, in this second attack, was not less complete than the first. The provincials now fled on all sides; when, in this critical moment, General Washington, coming up with the main body of his army, took possession of some strong ground behind a defile, over which the British troops must necessarily pass in pursuit of the fugitives; and by his timely arrival, and the judicious position which he took, probably saved his advanced corps from total ruin. Already part of the second British line had moved to the front, and occupied some ground upon the left flank of the enemy, which was actually turned by the light infantry and queen's rangers: but the British general, having reconnoitred their position, and seeing, in consequence of the difficulty of the defile, the impossibility of attacking them in front with any prospect of success, and being also confident, that the end was gained for which the attack had been made, recalled his victorious troops, ready to sink under the heat and fatigue of the day, and retiring to the advantageous position where the first attack had been made, suffered them to rest till ten in the morning, when he resumed his march to join General Knyphausen's division, with the baggage, carrying his wounded along with him, except such as could not with safety be removed. Some attempts had been made on the baggage by the enemy's light troops, which were quickly repelled, through the able disposi-

tion

tion made by General Knyphausen for its security; and the two brigades of the enemy, which had been sent forward on this service, one on each flank, were soon recalled, in consequence of the events which happened in the rear.

In the different engagements of this day, the whole loss of the British army, killed, wounded, missing, and those who died of fatigue, amounted to 358 men, including 20 officers. The loss of the Americans exceeded, by a little, that of the British army, amounting to 361 men, including 32 officers.

This march, or retreat of Sir Henry Clinton, has been admired by all military men. Had he not anticipated an attack, by making one, his defeat would have been certain. He shewed great coolness and judgment in not pursuing his victory too far, but, having gained his end, recalling his victorious troops to a position where they might take that rest which they so much needed.

The following relation of a fact, which is said to have occurred about this period, eminently marks the simplicity and strong feelings of the Indians during their employment in this unhappy war.

A troop of Abenakis savages defeated a small detachment of the English, and treated them with a barbarity uncommon even among themselves. In flight, the only chance which remained for their lives, they were soon out-done by the Indians, and the consequence was dreadful.

A young English officer, closely pressed by two savages with upraised hatchets, no longer hoped for life, and only resolved to sell it dearly; when, at the moment when he expected to sink beneath them, an old Indian, armed with a bow, approached him, and prepared

pared to aim an arrow; but having adjusted it, in an instant he dropped his bow, and ran to throw himself between the young officer and his assailants; they immediately retired with respect.

The old man took his prisoner by the hand, encouraged him by caresses, and conducted him to his cabin.—It was winter, and they were retiring home. Here he kept him for some time, treating him with undiminished softness, and making him less his slave (as is customary) than his companion. At length he learned him the Abenakis language, and the rude arts in use among that people. They became perfectly satisfied with each other, and the young officer comparatively happy—except at times, when his heart was wrung to perceive the old man casually fix his eyes on him, and having regarded him awhile intently, drop tears!

However, at the return of spring, the Indians returned to arms, and prepared for the campaign. The old man, yet sufficiently strong to support the fatigues of war, set out with them, accompanied by his prisoner.

The Abenakis made a march of more than 200 leagues across the desert, till at length they arrived within sight of an English camp; the old Indian pointed it out to the young officer, at the same time contemplating him wistfully.

"Behold thy brothers," said he to him; "behold where they wait to give us battle!——Hear me!—I have saved thy life, I have learned thee to make a canoe, bows, arrows, to obtain the means to make them from the forest, to manage the hatchet, and to take off the scalp of an enemy.—What wert thou, when I took thee to my cabin?—Thy hands were those of a child, they neither served to nourish nor defend thee; thy

soul was in night—thou knewest nothing; thou owest me all!—Wilt thou, then, be ungrateful enough to join thy brothers, and raise the hatchet against us?"

The young Englishman vowed he would rather lose his life a thousand times, than spill the blood of one Abenakis.

The Indian put his two hands on the face of the young man, at the same time kissing his head, and, after being some time in this attitude, he contemplated him in his usual manner, and enquired, in a mingled tone of tenderness and sorrow:—"Hast thou a father?"—"He was alive," answered the young man, "when I left my country."—"Oh how miserable is he!" cried the savage; and after a moment of silence, he added:—"Know'st thou that I have been a father?—I am so no more! I saw my child fall in the battle—he was at my side.—I saw him die like a warrior; he was covered with wounds, my child, when he fell!—But I have avenged him!—Yes, I have avenged him!" He pronounced these words with strength; all his body trembled; he was almost stifled by the sighs which he would not suffer to escape him. His eyes were wild, and his tears would not flow. He calmed himself by degrees, and turning towards the east, where the sun was just rising, he said to the young Englishman: "See'st thou that beauteous sun, resplendant of brightness!—Hast thou pleasure in seeing it?"—"Yes," answered he; "I have pleasure in seeing that beautiful sky."—"Ah well! I have it no more," said the Indian, shedding a torrent of tears.—A moment after, he shewed the young officer a flowering shrub—"See'st thou that fine tree," said he to him, "and hast thou pleasure in looking upon it?"—"Yes, I have," he answered.—"I have it no more," returned

the Indian, with precipitation; and immediately after, he added—"Go—return to thy country, that thy father may again with pleasure mark the rising sun, and behold the flowers of spring!"

SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

On the 4th of September, Major-general Prevost received intelligence from Tybee that five sail of French men of war, with some sloops and schooners, were off the bar, upon which orders were sent to all the outposts to hold themselves in readiness to join: and as it was very possible, that the enemy might push their frigates into Port Royal Bay, and cut off the communication with Beaufort, an order was sent to the Hon. Colonel Maitland, commanding there, forthwith to evacuate that place, and pass to Hilton Head Island, from whence, if he was not stopped by a further order, he was to proceed to Savannah. The officer, who was charged with this order, was taken by the Americans in passing through Skull Creek; but this accident was then judged of no consequence, as the French disappeared, and their coming on the coast being hoped, from various reasons, to be only accidental. Colonel Maitland was next day ordered to remain, but, embarking all his heavy baggage, to hold himself in constant readiness to come away on the shortest notice.

6th. The French ships re-appeared with an addition, and from the northward. Captain Moncreif, the commanding engineer, with 100 men and an howitzer, was sent to Tybee, to reinforce the post and battery there;

and an order sent to Colonel Maitland to join without loss of time.

7th and 8th. The fleet of the enemy increased to forty-two sail of the line, the greater part men of war. Expresses sent to all the out-posts to join.

9th. Fifty-four vessels were off the bar. The alarm-posts out of town were appointed; a very superior force approaching the bar, obliged the English ships, the Fowey and Rose, of 20 guns each, the Keppel and Germaine, armed vessels, to retire towards town. The battery on Tybee was destroyed by the French, the guns spiked, and the howitzers and stores carried off, and four large frigates came over the bar.

On the 10th, all the outposts in Georgia joined; Colonel Cruger, from Lunbury, came by land with all his men able to march; his sick and convalescents he embarked on board an armed vessel to come inland, but by contrary winds they were detained till the passage was seized by the enemy; they however put up Ogeeche river, where finding the communication by land also cut off, Captain French (commanding) landed and took post, and for many days continued to defend himself, until compelled by numbers and want of provision to capitulate.

On the 16th, the town was summoned by the Count d'Estaing to surrender to the arms of France, to which they desired to know what terms he proposed? Answer was returned, that the besieged should demand their own terms, and that he would willingly grant all in his power; a truce was agreed on for twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which, answer was returned, that they would defend the place to the last. A gun

was

was fired by the English, an hour before sun-set on the 17th, as a signal for recommencing hostilities.

Major Graham, with three companies of light infantry, (97 rank and file), on the 24th, made a sortie, to give an opportunity of reconnoitering, and of probably judging of the enemy's force, or to draw them exposed to our cannon. The conduct of the major and his little corps was spirited almost above praise; dashing out with amazing rapidity, he was in an instant in the enemy's nearest work, which he kept possession of till two solid columns at length were very near gaining his flanks, and till the whole French camp was in motion. He then ordered a retreat, which being as rapid as the advance, left the heads of the enemy's columns in an instant exposed to the fire of the British artillery, and soon obliged them to retire behind their works. The loss of the English was, one subaltern, two serjeants, and three rank and file killed; fifteen rank and file wounded. That of the French, fourteen officers and 145 men killed and wounded.

On the 27th, at night, Major M'Arthur, of the 71st, with a party of the picquet, advanced, and fired into the enemy's works, and amusing them for some time, drew off.

At eleven o'clock, on October the 6th, the besieged sent to Count d'Estaing, for permission to send the women and children out of the town on board of ships, and down the river, under the protection of a French ship of war, until the business should be decided. After three hours waiting, they received an insulting refusal.

A little before day-light on the 9th, and after an heavy, though innocent, cannonade and bombardment,

the enemy attacked the lines of the besieged. The firing began upon the left of their centre, in front of the French, and very soon after upon their left and right. It was still dark, and rendered still more so by a very thick fog, which made it impossible to determine on the sudden where the real attack was intended, or how many. No movement was in consequence attempted, but the English troops waited coolly at their posts for the enemy. Those in the lines in readiness, agreeable to orders, to charge them wherever they should attempt to penetrate; and whilst entangled with the advanced redoubts, which, with the fire of the field artillery, placed to support them, gave a chance of putting the enemy into some confusion, and a good prospect of success to the charge of the English reserve, taking them in that condition. The ground towards both the flanks of the besieged, was very favourable to the enemy. On the right, a swampy hollow brought the French under cover to within fifty yards of the principal works; on some points still nearer. On the left, though the approach was not so well covered, not to such an extent, yet there was sufficient, and the ground being firm and clear, a real attack was here intended; however, the principal one, composed of the flower of the French and American armies, and led by d'Estaing in person, with all the principal officers of either, was made on their right. Under cover of the hollow they advanced in three columns; but having taken a wider circuit than they needed, and gone deeper into the bog, they neither came so early as intended, nor entirely in the order. The attack, however, was very spirited, and for some time obstinately persevered in, particularly on the Ebenezer-road redoubt. Two stand of colours were

were actually planted, and several of the assailants killed upon the parapet; but they met with so determined a resistance, and the fire of three seaman-batteries, and the field-pieces, taking them in almost every direction, was so severe, that they were thrown into some disorder, at least were put to a stand; and at this critical moment, Major Glasier, of the 60th, with the 60th grenadiers and the marines, advancing rapidly from the lines, actually charged them with an irresistible degree of fury: in an instant the ditches of the redoubt and a battery to its right were cleared, the grenadiers charging headlong into them, and the enemy drove in confusion over the abbatis, and into the swamp.

On the advance of the grenadiers, three companies of the 2nd and 71st were ordered to sustain them; but though these lay at no considerable distance, and advanced with their usual ardour, so precipitate was the retreat of the enemy, that they could not close with them. A considerable body, or column, more to the left of the French, was repulsed in every attempt to deploye out of the hollow, by the brisk and well-directed fire of a militia redoubt; and Hamilton's small corps of North Carolinians, on the right, moved there with a field-piece to take them obliquely. A seaman-battery, still more to the right, took them in flank directly. It was now day-light, but the fog was not sufficiently cleared off to enable the besieged to judge, with any degree of certainty, of the number or further dispositions of the enemy in this quarter. On the left and to the centre, the fog, with the addition of the smoke, was still impenetrably close; and a pretty smart firing being still kept up there, it was judged improper to draw a number of troops, sufficient for a respectable sortie, to take

take that advantage of the confusion of the enemy. The besieged contented themselves with plying the enemy with their cannon, advancing some field-pieces to the abbatis as long as they were in sight, or judged within reach. Those on the left were only heard, but not seen, through the closeness of the fog. Lieutenant-colonel de Porbeck, of Wrepanbach's Hessians, being field-officer of the day on the right wing, and being in the redoubt when the attack began, had an opportunity, which he well improved, to signalize himself in a most gallant manner. The troops that defended it, were part of the South Carolina royalists, the light dragoons dismounted, and the battalion men of the 4th and 60th, in all about 100 men, commanded by Captain Taws of the dragoons, a good and gallant officer, who nobly fell with his sword in the body of the third man he had killed with his own hand. The loss of the besieged on this occasion was one captain, and fifteen rank and file killed; one captain, three subalterns, and thirty-five rank and file, wounded. The loss of the enemy is not exaggerated, when computed in killed and wounded at from 1000 to 1200. Among the wounded were the Count d'Estaing, M. de Fontange, Major-general Count Polaski, who died soon afterwards, and several others of distinction.

About ten o'clock a truce was demanded by the enemy, with leave to bury their dead, and carry off the wounded; which was granted by the besieged for those that lay at a distance, or out of the sight of their lines; those within or near the abbatis, they buried; the number of whom was 203 on the right, and 28 on the left, delivering at the same time 116 wounded prisoners, greatest part mortally. A good many were buried

buried by the enemy; many were half-buried in the mud of the swamp, and some numbers were carried off.

From this to the 18th, nothing very material occurred. A great deal of civility passed mutually between the French and the English, and many apologies made for the refusal of sending the women and children out of the town, laying the blame upon Lincoln and the Americans; and the offer was then made with great earnestness, that Mrs. Prevost, her children, and company, should be received by the Chevalier du Remain, on board the Chimere. To which was answered, That what had been once refused, and with some degree of insult, was not worth the acceptance. On the 18th, the besieged were agreeably surprised to find that the enemy had moved off. Patroles of dragoons were sent out in every direction by the English, to gain intelligence; but finding all the bridges broken down, these soon returned, unable to proceed to any distance. Others, both foot and horse, were then sent, in a kind of hope that something might be attempted in the rear of the enemy, either French or Americans, but they were all out of reach. The French embarked in Agustine Creek; the Americans, from the route they had taken, were supposed to be at, or near Zubley's-ferry.

While the siege of Savannah was pending, a remarkable enterprize was effected by Colonel John White, of the Georgia line. Captain French had taken post, with about a hundred men, near the river Ogeehee, some time before the siege began. There were also, at the same place, forty sailors on board five British vessels, four of which were armed. All these men, together with the vessels, and 130 stand of arms, were surrendered

dered to Colonel White, Captain Lindholm, and four others, one of whom was the colonel's servant. In the night, this small party kindled a number of fires in different places, and adopted the parade of a large encampment; by which, and other deceptive stratagems, they impressed Captain French with an opinion that nothing but an instant surrender, in conformity to a peremptory summons, could save his men from being cut to pieces by a superior force.

BATTLE OF SAVANNAH.

On the 27th of November, 1778, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with the 71st regiment of foot, two battalions of Hessians, four battalions of provincials, and a detachment of the royal artillery, escorted by a squadron of his Majesty's ships of war, under the command of Commodore Parker, sailed from the Hook for the Savannah river, in consequence of Sir Henry Clinton's orders for him to proceed to Georgia, and arrived off the island of Tybee on the 23d of December following.

On the 4th of December the commodore, with the greatest part of the transports, got over the bar, and anchored in the Savannah river, within the light-house of Tybee; on the 27th the rest of the fleet joined him.

During the time occupied in bringing the last division over the bar, the commander (Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell) formed, from the provincial battalions, two corps of light infantry; the one to be attached to Sir James Baird's light company of the 71st highlanders, the other to Capt. Cameron's company of the same regiment.

Having no intelligence that could be depended upon with respect to the military force of Georgia, or disposition

sion formed for its defence, Sir James Baird's highland company of light infantry, in two flat boats with Lieut. Clark of the navy was dispatched in the night of the 25th, to seize any of the inhabitants they might find on the banks of Wilmington creek. Two men were procured by this means, by whom they learnt the most satisfactory intelligence of the state of matters at Savannah, and which settled the commander and commodore in the resolution of landing the troops on the next evening at the plantation of Gerridoe, an important post, twelve miles further up than the light-house of Tybee, and two short miles from the town of Savannah. This post was the first practicable landing place on the Savannah River, the whole country between it and Tybee being a continued tract of deep marsh, intersected by the creeks of St. Augustine and Tybee, of considerable extent, and other cuts of water, impassable for troops at any time of the tide.

The Vigilant, man of war, with the Comet, galley, the Keppel, armed brig, and the Greenwich, armed sloop, followed by the transports in three divisions, in the order established for a descent, proceeded up the river with the tide at noon; about four o'clock, A. M. the Vigilant opened the reach to Gerridoe's Plantation, and was cannonaded by two American gallies, who retired before any of their bullets reached her; a single shot from the Vigilant quickened their retreat.

The tide and evening being too far spent, and many of the transports having grounded at the distance of five or six miles below Gerridoe's plantation, the descent was indispensibly delayed till next morning. The first division of the troops, consisting of all the light infantry of the army, the New York volunteers, and the 1st battalion

battalion of the 71st, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Maitland, were landed by break of day on the river Dam, in front of Gerrodoe's plantation, from whence a narrow causeway, of 600 yards in length, with a ditch on each side, led through a rice swamp to Gerridoe's house, which stood upon a bluff of thirty feet in height, above the level of the rice swamps.

The light infantry, under Captain Cameron, having first reached the shore, were formed, and led briskly forward to the bluff, where a body of fifty Americans were posted, and from whom they received a smart fire of musquetry; but the highlanders, rushing on with their usual impetuosity, gave them no time to repeat it; they drove them instantly to the woods, and happily secured a landing for the rest of the army. Captain Cameron, with two highlanders, were killed on this occasion, and five highlanders wounded.

Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, upon reconnoitering the environs of Gerridoe's plantation, discovered the American army, under Major-general Robert Howe, drawn up, about a mile east of the town of Savannah, with several pieces of cannon in their front. The first division of troops, together with one company of the 2nd battalion of the 71st, the 1st battalion of Delancy's, the Wellworth, and part of Wissenbach's regiment of Hessians, being landed, the commander thought it expedient, having the day before him, to go in quest of the enemy, rather than give them an opportunity of retiring unmolested.

A company of the 2nd battalion of the 71st, together with the 1st battalion of Delancy's, were accordingly left to cover the landing-place, and the troops marched in the following order for the town of Savannah.

The

The light infantry, throwing off their packs, formed the advance, the New York volunteers followed to support the light infantry, the 1st battalion of the 71st, with two six-pounders, followed the New York volunteers, and the Wellworth battalion of Hessians followed the 71st, part of Wissenbach's battalion of Hessians closed the rear. On the troops having entered the great road leading to the town of Savannah, the division of Wissenbach's regiment was posted on the cross-roads to secure the rear of the army; a thick impenetrable wooded swamp, covered the left of the line of march, and the light infantry, with the flankers of each corps, effectually scoured the cultivated plantations which were on the right.

The troops reached the open country, near Tatnal's plantation, before three o'clock, A. M. and halted in the great road, about 200 paces short of the gate leading to Governor Wright's plantation, the light infantry excepted, who were ordered to form immediately upon our right of the road, along the rails leading to Governor Wright's plantation.

The enemy were drawn up across the road, at the distance of 800 yards from this gateway; one half, consisting of Thompson's and Eugee's regiments of Carolina troops, were formed under Colonel Eugee, with their left obliquely to the great road leading to Savannah, their right to a wooded swamp, covered by the houses of Tatnall's plantation, in which they had placed some riflemen; the other half of their regular troops, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th battalions of the Georgia brigade, was formed under Colonel Elbert, with their right to the road, and their left to the rice swamps of Governor Wright's plantation; with the

spot of Savannah bluff behind their left wing, in the style of a second flank; the town of Savannah, round which they had the remains of an intrenchment, covered their rear. One piece of cannon was planted on the right of their line, one upon the left, and two pieces occupied the traverse, across the great road, in the centre of the line.

About 100 paces in front of this traverse, at a critical spot between two swamps, a trench was cut across the road, and about 100 yards in front of this trench, a marshy rivulet run almost parallel the whole extent of their front; the bridge of which was burned down to interrupt the passage, and retard the progress of the British and Hessian troops.

Lieutenant-colonel Campbell could never discover by the movements of the enemy, that they wished or expected any attack upon their left, and he therefore was desirous of cherishing that opinion.

The English, having accidentally fallen in with a negro, who knew a private path through a wooded swamp, upon the American's right, the English commander ordered the 1st battalion of the 71st to form on their right of the road, and move up to the rear of the light infantry, whilst he drew off that corps to the right, as if he meant to extend his front to that quarter, where a happy fall of ground favoured the manœuvre, and increased the jealousy of the Americans with regard to their left. Sir James Baird, who commanded the light company of the 71st highlanders, was ordered to convey them in this hollow ground quite to the rear, and penetrate the woody swamp upon the left of the British, with a view to get round by the new barracks into the rear of the American right flank. The New York volunteers,

funteers, under Colonel Trumbull, were ordered to support him.

During the course of this movement, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's artillery were formed in a field on his left of the road, concealed from the enemy by a swell of ground in front, to which he meant to run them up for action, when the signal was made to engage; and from whence he could either bear advantageously upon the right of the American line, as it was then formed, or cannonade any body of troops in flank, which they might detach into the wood, to retard the progress of the light infantry.

The Hessian regiment of Wellworth was formed on the left of the artillery; and the Americans continued to amuse themselves with their cannon, without any return on the part of the British, till it was visible that Sir James Baird and the light infantry had fairly got round upon their rear. On this occasion, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell commanded the line to move briskly forward. The well-directed artillery of the line, the rapid advance of the 71st regiment, and the forward countenance of the regiment of Wellworth, instantly dispersed the enemy.

A body of militia of Georgia, posted at the New Barracks, with some pieces of cannon, to cover the road from Great Ogeeche, were at this juncture routed, with the loss of their artillery, by the light infantry under Sir James Baird, when the scattered troops of the Carolina and Georgia brigades ran across the plain in his front. This officer, with his usual gallantry, dashed the light troops on their flank, and terminated the fate of the day with brilliant success.

Thirty-eight officers of different distinctions, and

415 non-commissioned officers and privates, one stand of colours, forty-eight pieces of cannon, twenty-three mortars, ninety-four barrels of powder, the fort with all its stores, and, in short, the capital of Georgia, the shipping in the harbour, with a large quantity of provisions, fell into the hands of the English before it was dark, without any other loss on their side, than that of Captain Peter Campbell, of Skinner's light infantry, and two privates killed; one serjeant and nine privates wounded; eighty three of the enemy were found dead upon the common, and eleven wounded. Thirty Americans lost their lives in the swamp in endeavouring to make their escape.

It is pleasing to relate, that, although the Americans retreated through the town of Savannah, and many inhabitants were in the streets, none suffered in the pursuit, but such as had arms, and were in actual resistance.

Every possible care was taken of the houses in town, and the whole was secured against being set on fire by the enemy, who had it once in serious contemplation: the Americans had, however, removed most of their effects out of the town, and, except what their negroes might have practised during the course of the night, little or no depredation took place, and that even less than had ever happened to a town under circumstances of a similar nature.

Without a single horse to drag their artillery, or waggon to carry their provisions, it may be conceived the difficulties the British laboured under in proceeding up the country as soon as could be wished; however, by the indefatigable exertions of Major Frazer, their acting deputy quarter-master-general, and the zeal and

forward

forward dispositions of the whole of the officers of the army for continuing the pursuit, they were enabled to march to Cherokee-hill on the evening of the 1st of January, 1779, and also to take possession of the town of Ebenezer on the 2nd, after securing all the intermediate posts between Savannah and it.

Twenty horses for dragoons, together with several hundred head of cattle, were collected by the English on their march; and on the third of January, the last scattered remains of the American army retreated across at the Two Sisters.

After establishing a post at this ferry, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, with the light infantry and cavalry, marched to Mount Pleasant; and these corps having been constantly on the move, even fifty miles above the town of Savannah, without a single enemy to oppose them.

Many respectable inhabitants joined the British army on this occasion, with their rifles and horses, who were formed into a corps of rifle dragoons, for the purpose of patroling the country between their advanced posts, and for obtaining the enemy's movements. A body of militia were also formed at Ebenezer, to patrole in the same manner to the right and left of that quarter, by which means the country was effectually secured from depredations.

Having cleared this province of the enemy, except 200 men left in Sunbury fort, a number too insignificant to merit an early attention, and who, from the rapid movements of the British troops along the banks of the Savannah river, must have their communication with South Carolina cut off, and of course fall at discretion; Commodore Parker and Lieutenant-colonel

Campbell thought this period the best to issue a proclamation and oath to the inhabitants at large, founded on the instructions they had received from his majesty's commissioners at New York; they did this from a persuasion, that it would have the most salutary effect upon the inhabitants, after beating the united force of Georgia and Carolina out of their province. The immediate consequence justified this persuasion, for the inhabitants, from all parts of the province, flocked with their arms to the standard of the British, and cordially embraced the terms which had been offered.

To establish the public security, and check every attempt to disturb the tranquillity of individuals, they issued another proclamation, offering a reward of ten guineas for every committee and assembly-man within the limits of Georgia; and two guineas for every man who might be sent from Carolina to molest the inhabitants.

Having, in the space of ten days, settled the frontiers of Georgia in a state of tranquillity, and having formed such a disposition of the army as he thought most expedient for shutting up all the avenues leading from South Carolina, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell turned his thoughts to Sunbury, and visited the town of Savannah on the 10th instant, where Commodore Parker, with Colonel Innes, who was left commandant of the town of Savannah, had, with uncommon abilities, regulated every public transaction in the lower district of that province.

A letter from General Prevost on that evening, stopped the commander's intended excursion to Sunbury, by the agreeable intelligence of his arrival from the south, and of his having taken the fort after a short resistance;

tistance; the particulars of which we shall take the liberty of presenting to the reader in his own words:

"I think it my duty to acquaint your lordship, that, pursuant to General Sir Henry Clinton's of the 20th of October, received November 27th following, I collected all the troops of every kind which could possibly be spared from the necessary number, for the defence of the fort and garrison of St. Augustine.

"Permit me, my lord, to mention, to the praise of the troops now with me, the unexampled distress under which they have laboured for a number of weeks for want of provisions, their spirited excursions at a very great distance, in a country very difficult of access, with which, for days together, under the most severe fatigues, they lived only on oysters; all resources of every kind being exhausted, notwithstanding all the industry and activity of Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, who exerted every sinew to relieve our wants; not a word of complaint was heard: anxiety to share the toils of reducing Georgia, and promote the king's service, made every thing easy, and was patiently borne by the men, who saw that their officers had no better fare than themselves. At last, when the joyful news came, that the troops from the northward were arrived off the coast, those with me were soon ready to co-operate with them.—Our artillery and ammunition coming by water in open boats, the only possible conveyance, as we were unassisted by any kind of naval force, retarded us some time, as we were obliged to take a long circuit to avoid the enemy's gallies. However, the activity of Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, who had made a forced march in the night, and surrounded the town of Sunbury to prevent the enemy from escaping, in case they designed

to

to abandon the fort, afforded us some means of bringing a howitzer and some royals, with which we soon obliged them to surrender at discretion. The prisoners, including the officers, amounted to 212. They had a captain and two men killed, and six wounded. On the side of his majesty's troops, only one private man was killed, and three wounded, notwithstanding they had two gallies and an armed vessel firing at our trenches for three days, besides twenty one pieces of cannon mounted in the fort. After settling a garrison in it, and ordering the necessary repairs, I proceeded to Savannah to take the command of the army come from the northward, hitherto commanded by Lieutenant colonel Campbell."

All the American cattle within the reach of the British posts were ordered for slaughter, and salted up for the use of the army and navy. They also gave such encouragement to the farmers to bring in their bullocks, hogs, sheep, poultry, &c. as could not fail of establishing good and reasonable markets at each of their posts.

Lieutenant-colonel Campbell then marched with all the light troops and a battalion of the 71st to Augusta, with a view to secure that important post, and give every possible encouragement, protection, and aid, to his majesty's loyal subjects in the back countries of both the Carolinas.

Savannah is situated on a river of the same name, and is the capital of the province of Georgia.

Such were the last and declining efforts of this year's exertions.

The first and last operation we meet, of the smallest importance, in the campaign of 1779, is the

SIEGE

SIEGE OF CHARLESTOWN.

On the 29th of March, General Sir Henry Clinton, with the British army, effected a landing on Charlestown-neck.

By this time a depôt was formed; the admiral had passed the bar, and Sir Henry had the essential assistance of the officers and seamen of the royal navy for his operations. He was also strengthened with the corps from Georgia, under Brigadier-general Paterson, which had advanced, opposed and harassed by the enemy, through a country intersected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heavy rains, in the space of twelve days, from Savannah to Ashley river.

The passage of Ashley, under the conduct of Captain Elphinston, by the good service of the officers and sailors of the fleet, was accomplished with order and expedition, and without resistance on the part of the enemy.

The following day, the army moved towards Charlestown, and on the night of the 1st of April, ground was broke within eight hundred yards of the American works.

By the 8th, the British had mounted their guns in battery, and the admiral entered Charles-town harbour under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's island. At this period, Sir Henry summoned the place to surrender, but the Americans were determined to defend it to the last.

The batteries were, therefore, opened the next day, and from their effect the fire of the enemy's advanced works was soon considerably abated. A second parallel

lel was completed on the 19th of April, and secure approaches opened to it. The English were now within 450 yards of the place.

Sir Henry's communications had hitherto demanded the most serious attention. They had been chosen from Perreneau's landing in Stono river, across the Wappoo, and by small inlets, leaving only a mile of land carriage into the part of Ashley river, opposite the English camp.

Works for the protection of the stores and shipping in Stono, others on the communication, and several redoubts and batteries on Ashley, were labours necessary to give security to so important a point.

The presence of the fleet in the harbour relieved Sir Henry from apprehension on that part, and the admiral taking to himself the defence of Fort Johnson, he was able to detach 1400 men, under Lieutenant-colonel Webster, of the 33rd regiment, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

Had it not been for this measure, the success of the English would not have been complete, as a naval force could not be got into Cooper's River, nor, consequently, the place be totally invested.

Colonel Webster had, in the execution of his orders, several rivers to cross, and other difficult operations to effect, in presence of a very superior cavalry, which might harass him much. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance to strike at this corps, and, as suddenly as possible, to seize on the principal passes of the country.

The surprise and the defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the Americans, and the possessing Biggin's-bridge over Cooper, by Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton

ton with the horse, the legion, and Major Ferguson's detachment, gave the command of the country to Colonel Webster, threw into his hands great supplies of provisions, and enabled him to take a post near the head of the Wandoo river, forbidding by land all further access to the town, from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force, which the admiral sent into Servee Bay, and another stationed in Spencer's Inlet, completed the investiture to the sea.

On the 18th of April Sir Henry was joined by a considerable reinforcement from New York; he immediately strengthened the corps beyond Cooper river, which, being thus augmented, was put under the command of Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis.

On the 6th of May the third parallel was completed, close to the edge of the enemy's canal, and a sap carried to the dam, which contained its water on the right, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

The defence of the town, towards the land, extended in a chain of redoubts, lines, and batteries, from Ashley to Cooper. In front of either flank of the works were swamps, which the canal connects to each river; between these impediments and the place were two rows of abbatis, various other obstructions, and a double picketed ditch; a horn-work of masonry, which, during the siege, the enemy closed as a kind of citadel, strengthened the centre of the line and the gates, where the same natural defences where not found as near the water: eighty pieces of cannon and mortars were mounted in the extent of these lines.

On the 6th of May the batteries were ready in the third parallel.

No

New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce the place to capitulate. Admiral Arbuthnot had landed a force of seamen and marines on Sullivan's Island, under Captain Hudson, to whom, on the threat that the ships should batter the fort, the garrison delivered themselves up on terms.

Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis had been no less successful in the country. The cavalry, under Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, overtook at Santee a body of horse, which the Americans had with infinite difficulty collected; he charged them very spiritedly, and in the end they were defeated. Most of the riders fled to the morasses, or threw themselves into the river, from which few could have extricated themselves. Fifty or sixty men were killed or taken; and every horse of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into the hands of the English.

Although a second correspondence, which the enemy solicited, they had shewn in their proposals to surrender far too extensive pretensions, Sir Henry and the admiral could not refrain once more to avert the cruel extremity of a storm. In this renewal of treaty, however, the Americans still remained resolute, and refused any recantation of the former articles of surrender.

The batteries of the third parallel were accordingly opened, and a manifest superiority of fire was soon obtained: the corps of yagers, acting as marksmen, were on this occasion extremely useful to the English.

Under this fire the British gained the counterscarp of the out-work which flanked the canal, the canal itself was passed, and the works carried on towards the ditch of the place.

On the 11th, General Lincoln, the Governor of

Charlestown, sent Sir Henry Clinton his acquiescence on the terms which he had two days before refused.—Whatever severe justice might dictate on such an occasion, Sir Henry resolved not to press to unconditional submission a reduced army, whom he hoped clemency might yet reconcile to the English. The articles of capitulation were therefore signed, and on the 12th, Major-general Leslie took possession of the town.

There were taken, seven general officers, a commodore, ten continental regiments, and three battalions of artillery, together with the town and country militia, French and American seamen, making in all about 6000 men in arms. The titular deputy-governor, council, and civil officers, were also taken prisoners.

Four frigates and several armed vessels, a great number of boats, and about 400 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the English on this occasion.

Charlestown is situated on Ashley-river, and is the capital of the province of South Carolina.

An incident, illustrative of the character of some of the American commanders, but for which we by no means pledge ourselves, is here selected chronologically from the MS. of a late unhappy writer, who appears to have been informed on the subject.

Describing the situation of two young subalterns, wounded prisoners, and on parole, who had taken up their residence at a place, called, from the name of its owner, Dobbs's Farm, he thus proceeds:—"One day, as they were sitting down to dinner, a swarthy man, of bold and full countenance, entered the room where they sat, and without announcing himself, asked how they liked their situation, and how they were treated; they answered in such a manner as gave pleasure to their

good host and hostess. The stranger expressed his satisfaction too, and begging leave to dine with them, placed himself at table without waiting for an answer. O—— looked at his friend, and B—— with difficulty restrained his curiosity. When dinner was over, a couple of yagers made their appearance, and with very great respect, desired to know the stranger's commands. —"You will bring the wine hither," said he; "get some refreshment yourselves, and saddle at five o'clock." The green-jacket gentry withdrew; and their commander, seeing the surprize of the officers, addressed himself to them: "Gentlemen, my name is Morgan, a major-general in the service of America."—They interrupted him by proper apologies, for the unceremonious reception he had met with, which he begged not to hear a word about, saying he had come on purpose to see them, to render them any assistance they might require, and that he was glad to see them so decently accommodated. Then filling a glass of wine, (to which the prisoners had been some time strangers) he gave: "A speedy peace," in which he was pledged most cordially. The wine was excellent Madeira, and after a few glasses all awkward reserve disappeared. General Morgan said, he had served, though in a very inferior capacity, in the British army the preceding war, and with a frankness that did him honour, declared, he believed he should have remained in that service, if an accident had not brought punishment on him, which he thought too severe.——"In short, gentlemen," says the veteran, "I deserted. What America is now seeking, I think she ought to have, and congress has done me the honour of placing confidence in my humble efforts. As prisoners of war, gentlemen, you are entitled to every

indulgence

indulgence in my power; and I beg you to believe, that it is as much the wish of congress as it is my own, that all whom the fortune of war puts in our power, should be convinced that ours is not a contest of individual animosity. Come, gentlemen, put the bottle round; I cannot stay much longer with you; and have a long way to go to night; with your leave, I'll give General Lincoln, though he has not been able to defend Charlestown against your commander-in-chief."——The prisoners started at this first intimation of the success of the English, and could hardly suppress their joy, though they feared to give pain to their open-hearted, friendly visitor. They drank General Lincoln's health, and then begged to drink that of his excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, to which he cheerfully consented. They continued to enjoy themselves, and a song being proposed, after O—— had complied with his wish—the general won the hearts of his auditors, by singing in allusion to his former profession: "*When I was a driving my waggon one day*," &c.

"It was now five o'clock, the yagers presented themselves for orders, and General Morgan took his leave in a most friendly manner, assuring them he would use his best efforts for their speedy exchange, adding very gallantly, "though I have not any desire to meet such men in arms against me." He left two small hampers of wine, which had been conveyed for the prisoners by the yagers, and which proved of infinite service to them."

BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

On the 9th of August, 1780, Earl Cornwallis received advices, that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 8000 men, exclusive of a detachment under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain endeavoured to force the posts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was supposed to be at that time, attempting to get round the left position of the English, to cut off their communication with the Congrees and Charlestown; that the disaffected country, between Pedee and Black River, had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, his lordship set out on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with their whole force, except Lieutenant-colonel Turnbull; the small detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount, to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia, of ninety-six, on the Little River.

Earl Cornwallis had now to determine, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree, his supplies must have failed in a very few days, and the position of Camden was by no means a favourable one to be attacked in. He saw no difficulty, with the troops that were able to march, in making good his retreat to Charlestown; but even in taking that resolution, he must not only have left near 800 sick, and a great quantity

lity of stores at this place, but he clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charlestown, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from their force in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment of Virginia militia, of 1200 or 1500, either actually joined, or expected to join the main body every hour; and his lordship's army, which was never numerous, was now reduced by sickness, and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men, of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 militia, and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of his troops being perfectly good, and having left Charlestown sufficiently provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, much to gain by a victory he resolved to take the first opportunity to attack the rebel army.

He accordingly used every means to procure good information of their movements and positions, and learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Colonel Rugeley's, about twelve miles from Camden, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, his lordship determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing his principal force against their centinels, who, from good intelligence, he knew to be posted close to Colonel Rugeley's house. Late in the evening he received intelligence, that the Virginians had joined that day; as that, however, was expected, it did not alter his plan, but he marched at the

hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted by horses they had pressed on the roads, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

He had proceeded nine miles, when, about half an hour past two in the morning, his advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire his lordship was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack them at Camden. He immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for his numbers, he did not chuse to hazard the great stake for which he was going to fight to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable; but having taken measures, that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, he resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn his lordship made his last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: the division of the right, consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under command of Lieutenant-colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with two six and three three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant M'Cleod;

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where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons (in one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night), a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the camp equipage of the rebel army fell into their hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable, a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, being all their artillery that were in action, with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between 100 and 300 were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory, and 1000 prisoners, many of whom wounded, and among whom was Major-general Baron de Calb, who died soon after, and Brigadier-General Rutherford.

The loss of so many brave men are much to be lamented; but the number was moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

Camden is situated in the township of Fredericksburg, on the north side of the river Wateree, which empties itself into the Tanfee River, in South Carolina.

BATTLE OF CHATAWBA.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of any further exertion on the day of the last action; but as Lord Cornwallis saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under General Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th of August, 1780, he detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with the legion cavalry and infantry, making in all about

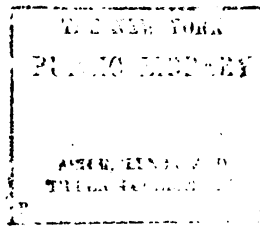
950 men, with orders to attack wherever he could find him; and, at the same time, his lordship sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed his service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprized him at mid-day, on the 18th, near Catawba Fords: he totally destroyed or dispersed his detachments, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon, 300 prisoners, and 44 waggons. He likewise retook 100 Englishmen, who had fallen into their hands, partly at the Hanging Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he released 150 militia men, or friendly natives, who had been seized by the enemy. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, was unfortunately killed in this affair. The loss of the British was otherwise trifling.

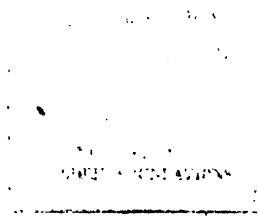
This affair was the last on record in the year 1780.

The latter end of September (1780) was remarkable for the defection of the American General Arnold, who proved a valuable acquisition to the British cause, yet too dearly purchased by the degradation and death of the brave and amiable Major André, who volunteered his services to make arrangements with Arnold on the occasion. General Arnold was a man of elevated condition and elegant manners, who had, of course, been in high repute in the American cause; but his disposition to unbounded expense, and fondness for a superb existence,

existence, weakened the confidence of his countrymen, and determined him on turning his arms against them. By some accident Major André was compelled to remain disguised within the American lines all night, and was discovered after he had passed them on his way to a passage leading to New York the next morning. He was seized, confined, tried, and sentenced to be hanged as a spy, notwithstanding every remonstrance that could be urged against it. He appears to have wanted even common artifice on his trial, instead of possessing sufficient for the character of which he was suspected. He received the sentence, says an elegant historian, without alarm or dejection, acknowledged the politeness with which he was treated during his captivity, and only solicited the sad privilege of dying by the musket like a soldier, and not by the cord, like a common felon. Uninformed whether his request would be granted, he walked with firmness, composure, and dignity, toward the place of execution, arm in arm with the officers of his guard. At sight of the preparations which announced the disgrace reserved for his final moments, he exclaimed with emotion, "Must I then die in *this* manner?" But soon recovering his composure, he added, "it will be but a momentary pang." With an unruffled countenance he ascended the cart, desiring that the spectators would attest his courage at the great moment of the termination of his existence. His fate occupied the interest and tears of Europe. His sufferings formed the subject of a melancholy ballad in France, even the country that became his enemy; and his name is immortalized in the harmonious verse of his friend, the tender and elegant Anna Seward.

"It is, perhaps, to be attributed to the sensation created





Blackberd Sc.

GENERAL TARLETON.

created by his death, that the amiable and unfortunate Marie Antoinette of France interfered on the behalf of a similar subsequent victim, the son of Sir Charles Asgill, who was in consequence released.

BATTLE OF GUILDFORD.

This battle, fought on the 15th March, 1781, was preceded by the following circumstance: Lord Cornwallis, whose plan for the winter's campaign was to penetrate into North Carolina, in security against any probable attack in his absence, proceeded about the middle of January upon the offensive operations, while Lord Rawdon, with a considerable body of troops, had charge of the defensive. He designed to march by the upper instead of the lower roads, leading into North Carolina, because fords being frequent above the forks of the river, his passage there could not be so easily obstructed. General Green having taken post on the Pedee, and there being few fords in any of the great rivers in this country below their forks, especially in winter, he was apprehensive of being very much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter rout. He was the more induced to prefer this route, as he hoped in his way to be able to destroy, or drive out of South Carolina, the corps commanded by General Morgan, which threatened the valuable district of Ninety-six, belonging to the English, and also hoped, by rapid marches, to be between General Green and Virginia, and by that means force him to fight, without receiving any reinforcement from that province; or, failing of that, to oblige him to quit North Carolina with precipitation. This his lordship designed with

with a view to encourage the friends of the Governor to make good their promises of a general rising, to aid him in re-establishing his Majesty's government.

The unfortunate affair of the 17th of January was a very unexpected and severe blow. Being however sensible, that defensive measures would be certain ruin to the concerns of Great Britain in the southern colonies, his lordship was not deterred from following his original design.

To prevent General Green gaining any knowledge of his intended route, his lordship left General Leslie at Camden till he was ready to move from Wennelsborough, although he was then within march of him.

He employed the 18th in forming a junction with him, and in collecting the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's corps, after which great exertions were made by part of the army, without baggage, to retake their prisoners, or to intercept General Morgan's corps on its retreat to the Catawba; but the celerity of the movements of the enemy, and the swelling of numberless creeks in their way, rendered all their efforts fruitless. His lordship, therefore, assembled the army on the 25th at Ramsaw's Mill, on the south part of the Catawba; and as the loss of his light troops could only be remedied but by the activity of the whole corps, he employed a of two days in collecting flour, and in destroying superfluous baggage, and all his waggons except those loaded with hospital stores, salt, and ammunition, and four reserved empty for sick and wounded. In this measure, though at the expence of a great deal of officer's baggage, and of all prospect in future of rum, and even a regular supply of provisions for the soldiers, there was the most general and cheerful acquiescence. In the

mean

meantime, the rains had rendered the north Catawba impassable, and General Morgan's corps, the militia of the rebellious countries of Rowan and Meclinburgh, under General Davidson, or the plunderers, under the command of General Sumpter, not then recovered from his wounds, had occupied all the fords in a space of more than forty miles from the fork. Lord Cornwallis approached the river during its height by short marches, so as to give the enemy equal apprehensions for several fords. After having obtained the best information in his power, he resolved to attempt the passage at a private ford, (then slightly guarded) near M'Cowan's Ford, on the morning of the 1st of February.

Lieutenant-colonel Webster was detached with part of the army, and all the baggage, to Beatie's Ford, six miles above M'Cowan's Ford, where General Davidson was supposed to be posted with 500 militia, and was directed to make every possible demonstration, by cannonading and otherwise, of an intention to force a passage there. Lord Cornwallis marched at one in the morning with the brigade of guards, regiment of Bose, 23d regiment, 200 cavalry, and two three-pounders, to the ford fixed upon for the real attempt. The morning being dark and rainy, and part of the way through a wood, where there was no road, one of the three-pounders, in front of the 23d regiment and the cavalry, overset in a swamp, and occasioned these corps to lose the line of march. Some of the artillery-men belonging to the other gun, one of whom had the match, having stopped to assist, were likewise left behind. In the meantime, the head of the column arrived at the head of the river, and day began to break. No use could be made of the gun that was up, and it was evident;

from the number of fires on the other side, that the opposition would be greater than was expected. Knowing, however, that the rain then falling would soon render the river impassable, and having the evening before, received intelligence, that General Green had arrived in General Morgan's camp, and that his army was marching after him with the greatest expedition; his lordship determined not to desert from the attempt. Full of confidence, therefore, in the zeal and gallantry of Brigadier-general O'Hara, and of the brigade of guards under his command, he ordered them to march on; but to prevent confusion, ordered them not to fire till they gained the opposite bank. Their behaviour justified this high opinion of them; for a constant fire of the enemy, in a ford upwards of 500 yards wide, in many places up to their middle, with a rocky bottom, and strong current, made no impression on their cool and determined valour, nor checked their passage. The light infantry landed first, immediately formed, and in a few minutes killed or dispersed every thing that appeared before them, the rest of the troops forming and advancing in succession. They now learned, that they had been opposed by about 300 militia, that had taken post there only the evening before, under the command of General Davidson. Among the killed of the enemy were two or three officers, the wounded were uncertain, and a few were taken prisoners. On the English side, Lieutenant-colonel Hall, and three men, were killed, and thirty-six wounded, all of the light infantry and grenadiers of the guards; by this time, the rear of the column, had joined, and the whole having passed with the greatest dispatch, Lord Cornwallis detached Colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry and 23d regiment, to pursue the

the routed militia. A few were soon killed or taken; and Lieutenant Tarleton having learned, that 300 or 400 of the neighbouring militia were to assemble that day at Torrank's house, about ten miles from the ford, leaving his infantry, he went on with the cavalry, and finding the militia as he expected, he, with great spirit and excellent conduct, attacked them instantly, and totally routed them, with little loss on his side, and on theirs between forty and fifty killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. This stroke with the passage at the ford, so effectually dispirited the enemy, that the English met with no further opposition on their march to the Yadkin, through one of the most rebellious tracts in America.

During this time, the Americans having quitted Beatie's ford, Lieutenant-colonel Webster was passing his detachment and baggage of the army. This had become tedious and difficult, by the continuance of the rain, and the swelling of the rivers; but all joined soon after dark about six miles from Beatie's ford. The other fords were also abandoned by the enemy. The greatest part of the militia dispersed. General Morgan and his army marched all that afternoon and the following night towards Salisbury; the English pursued next morning, in hopes to intercept him between the rivers, and after struggling with many difficulties, arising from swelled creeks and bad roads, the guards came up with his rear in the evening of the 23d, routed it, and took a few waggons at the trading ford of the Yadkin. He had passed the body of his infantry in flats, and his cavalry and waggons by the ford, during that day and the preceding night; but at the time the English arrived, the fords had become impassable. The river continu-

ing to rise, and the weather appearing unsettled, determined Lord Cornwallis to march to the upper fords; after procuring a small supply of provisions at Salisbury. This, and the heights of the creeks in their way, detained them two days, and in that time, Morgan having quitted the banks of the river, they had information of their friends, who crossed in canoes, that General Green's army was marching with the utmost dispatch, to form a junction with him at Guildford. As his lordship had not time to collect the North Carolina militia, and having received no reinforcement from Virginia, he concluded it would be best to do every thing in his power to avoid an action on the south side of the Dan; and it being his interest to force the enemy to fight, he used the greatest expedition, and got between General Green and the upper fords, and being assured that the lower rivers are seldom practicable in winter, and that he could not collect many flats at the ferries, his lordship was in great hopes that he would not be able to escape him without receiving a blow.

Nothing could exceed the patience and alacrity of the officers and soldiers, under every species of hardship and fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but their intelligence upon this occasion was extremely defective, which the inconvenience of bad roads, heavy rains, bridges destroyed by the enemy's light troops, and the passage of many deep creeks, rendered all their exertions ineffectual. Upon their arrival, on the 15th, at Bayed Ferry, they learned that his rear-guard had got over the preceding evening, his baggage and main body having passed the day before at the head of a neighbouring ferry, where more flats had been collected than had been represented as possible.

The

The force of Lord Cornwallis was but ill suited to enter by that quarter so powerful a province as Virginia and North Carolina, being in the utmost confusion. After giving the troops a halt of one day, he proceeded by easy marches to Hilsborough, where he erected the king's standard, and invited by proclamation all loyal subjects, and to stand forth and take an active part, and assist him in restoring order and constitutional government. As a considerable number of friends were said to reside between the Haw and Deep rivers, he detached Lieutenant-general Tarleton on the 23d, with the cavalry and a small body of infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in assembling. Unluckily, a detachment of the rebel light troops had passed the same day, and by accident met in with 200 friends of the English, under Colonel Pagle, on their way to Hilsborough, who mistaking the rebels for Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's corps, allowed themselves to be surrounded, and a number of them were most inhumanly butchered, when begging for quarter, without making the least resistance. The same day his lordship received certain intelligence, that General Green, having been reinforced, had crossed the Dan, which rendered it imprudent to separate his corps. Obliged to recal Colonel Tarleton's detachment, and forage and provisions being scarce in the neighbourhood of Hilsborough, as well as position too distant (upon the approach of the rebel army) for the protection of the body of our friends, he judged it proper to cross the Haw, and encamped near Almenance Creek, detaching Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's detachment, the light company of the guards, and 150 men of Lieutenant Webster's brigade, a few miles from him

on the road to Deep-river, more effectually to cover the country,

General Green's light troops soon made their appearance; and on the 2d, a patrole having reported, that he had seen both cavalry and infantry near to his post, his lordship directed Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to move forward with proper precaution, and endeavour to discover the designs of the enemy. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a considerable corps, which he immediately attacked, and routed; but being ignorant of their force, or whether they were supported, he with great prudence desisted from pursuit. He soon learnt from prisoners, that those he had beat were Lee's legion, 300 or 400 back-mountain men, under Colonel Preston, with a number of militia; and *that* General Green, with part of his army, was not far distant. His lordship's situation for the former few days had been amongst timid friends, and adjoining to inveterate enemies: between them he had been totally devoid of information, which circumstance lost him a very favourable opportunity of attacking the American army. General Green fell back to Thompson's house, near Boyd's Ford, on the Reedy Fork; but his light troops and militia still remained in the vicinity of the British army, posted carelessly in separate plantations for the conveniency of subsistence. His lordship marched on the 16th to drive them in, and to attack General Green if an opportunity offered. He succeeded completely in the first, and at Wertzell's Mills, on the Reedy Fork, where they made a stand, the back-mountain men and the Virginia militia suffered considerably, with little loss on the side of the English. But General Green making

ing a timely and precipitate retreat over the Haw, prevented the latter. His lordship knew that the Virginia reinforcements were on their march, and it was apparent that the enemy would, if possible, avoid risking an action before their arrival.

The neighbourhood of the fords of Dan in their rear, and the extreme difficulty of subsisting the British troops in that exhausted country, putting it out of his lordship's power to force them, his resolution was to give his friends time to join the troops under his command, by covering their country as effectually as possible, consistent with the subsistence of the men, the English shipping still approaching the communication in Cape-Fear River, which his lordship saw, it would soon become indispensably necessary to open, on account of the sufferings of the army from the want of supplies of every kind. At the same time, he was determined to *fight* the American army if it approached him, being convinced that it would be impossible to succeed in that great object of this arduous campaign, the calling forth the numerous loyalists of North Carolina, whilst a doubt remained on their mind of the superiority of the British arms.

With these views, his lordship moved to the quakers' meeting in the Forks of Deep River on the 13th, and on the 14th, he received information that General Butler, with a body of North Carolina militia, and the expected reinforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia state regiment, a corps of Virginia eighteen-months' men, 3000 Virginia militia, and recruits for the Maryland line, had joined General Green; and that the whole army, reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 men, was marching to attack the British troops. During the after-

afternoon intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the night, that he had advanced that day to Guildford, about twelve miles from the English camp.—His lordship being persuaded that the Americans had resolved to hazard an engagement, after detaching Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton with the waggons and baggage, escorted by his own regiment, a detachment of 100 infantry and twenty cavalry, towards Bell's Mill on Deep River, he marched with the rest of the corps at day-break, on the 15th, to meet the enemy, or to attack them in their encampment. About four miles from Guildford, the advanced guard of Lord Cornwallis, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, fell in with a corps of the enemy, consisting of Lee's legion, some back-mountain men, and Virginia militia, which he attacked, with his usual good conduct and spirit, and defeated; his lordship continuing his march, found the American army posted on a rising ground, about a mile and a half from the Court-house. The prisoners taken by Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, having been several days with the advanced corps, could give no account of the enemy's order or position, and the country people were extremely inaccurate in their description of the ground. Immediately between the head of the column and the enemy's line, was a considerable plantation, one large field of which was on the left of the English, with a wood of about 200 yards broad between them on their right of the road: beyond these fields, the wood continued for several miles to their right. The wood beyond the plantation in their front, in the skirt of which General Green's first line was formed, was about a mile in depth, the road then leading to an extensive space of cleared ground, about

Guild-

Guildford Court-House. The woods on the right and left of the English were reported to be impracticable for cannon; but as that on the right appeared to be most open, his lordship resolved to attack the left wing of the enemy, and whilst his disposition was making for that purpose, he ordered Lieutenant-general Macleod to bring forward the guns, and cannonade the centre of the Americans. The attack was directed to be made in the following order:—

On the right, the regiment of Bose, and the 71st regiment, led by Major-general Leslie, and supported by the 1st battalion of guards; on their left, the 23d and 33d regiments, led by Lieutenant-colonel Webster, and supported by the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, commanded by Brigadier-general O'Hara; the yagers and light infantry of the guards remained in the wood on the left of the guns; and the cavalry in the road ready to act as circumstances might require. The preparations being made, the action began at half past one in the afternoon. Major-general Leslie, after being obliged, by the great extent of the enemy's line, to bring up the 1st battalion of guards to the right of the regiment of Bose, soon defeated every thing before him. Lieutenant-colonel Webster having joined the left of Major-general Leslie's division, was no less successful in his front; when, on finding that the left of the 33d was exposed to a heavy fire from the left wing of the enemy, he charged his front to the left, and being supported by the yagers and light infantry of the guards, attacked and routed it; the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards moving forward to occupy the ground left vacant by the movement of Lieutenant-colonel Webster.

All

All the infantry being now in the line, Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton had directions to keep his cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive orders, except to protect any of the corps from the most evident danger of being defeated. The excessive thickness of the woods rendered the bayonets of the English of very little use, and enabled the broken enemy to make frequent stands, with an irregular fire, which occasioned some loss, and to several of the corps great delay; particularly on their right, where the 1st battalion of guards and regiment of Bose were warmly engaged in front, flank, and rear, with some of the enemy who had been routed on the first attack, and with part of the extremity of their left wing, which by the closeness of the wood had been passed unbroken. The 71st regiment and grenadiers, and 2d battalion of guards, not knowing what was passing on their right, and hearing the fire advance on their left, continued to move forward, the artillery keeping pace with them on the road. The 2d battalion of guards first gained the clear ground near Guildford-Court-House, and found a corps of continental infantry, much superior in number, formed in the open field on the left of the road. Glowing with impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking two six-pounders; but pursuing into the wood with too much ardour were thrown into confusion by a heavy fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the field by Colonel Washington's dragoons, with the loss of the six-pounders they had taken. The enemy's cavalry was soon repulsed by a well directed fire from two three-pounders just brought up by Lieutenant Macleod, and by the appearance of the grenadiers of the guards and of the

71st

71st regiment, which having been impeded by some deep ravines, were now coming out of the wood, on the right of the guards opposite the Court-House. By the spirited exertions of Brigadier-general O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d battalion of guards was soon rallied, and supported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge with the greatest alacrity. The 23d regiment arriving at this instant from the left, and Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton having advanced with part of the cavalry, the Americans were soon put to flight, and the two six-pounders once more fell into the hands of the English, two ammunition waggons, and two other six-pounders, being all the artillery that General Green had in the field, were likewise taken. About this time the 33d regiment and light infantry of the guards, after overcoming many difficulties, completely routed the corps which was opposed to them, and put an end to the action in this quarter; the 23d and 71st regiments, with part of the cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the remainder of the cavalry was detached with Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to the right of the English army, where a heavy fire still continued, and where his appearance and spirited attack contributed to a speedy termination of the action. The American militia, with which the right had been engaged, dispersed in the woods; the continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in the power of Lord Cornwallis to follow, as their cavalry had suffered but little. The British troops were excessively fatigued by the action, which lasted an hour and an half; and their numerous wounded, dispersed over an extensive space of country, required immediate attention. The care of his wounded, and the total want of provisions in an exhausted

exhausted country, made it equally impossible for his lordship to follow the blow on the next day. The enemy did not stop till they got to the iron-works on Troublesome Creek, eighteen miles from the field of battle.

The American army consisted of about 7000 men: their militia composed their line, with parties advanced to the rails of the fields in their front; the continentals were posted obliquely in the rear of their right wing. Their cannon fired on the British whilst they were forming from the centre of the line of militia, but were withdrawn to the continentals before the attack.

The English had in this battle, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 brigadier-generals, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff-officers, 15 serjeants, 5 drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but it must have been considerable: between 200 and 300 were left dead upon the field; many of their wounded, that were able to move, whilst the English were employed in the care of their own, escaped and followed the routed enemy; and the houses in a circle of six or eight miles round the place of action were full of others, and those that remained were taken great care of. The conquerors took but few prisoners, owing to the excessive thickness of the woods facilitating their escape, and every man of the British army being repeatedly wanted for action.

The conduct and actions of the officers and the soldiers that composed this little army, their persevering intrepidity in action, their invincible patience in the hardships and fatigues of a march of above 600 miles,

in

in which they forded several large rivers and numberless creeks, many of which would be called large rivers in any other country in the world, without tents or covering against the climate, and often without provisions, sufficiently manifested their ardent zeal for the honour and interests of their sovereign and their country.

On this laborious march through North Carolina, in the various actions preceding the battle of Guildford, the British had 1 lieutenant-colonel, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

After this action at Guildford, General Green, being obliged to retreat before the king's army, turned his views towards South Carolina, as the more vulnerable point in the absence of Lord Cornwallis, and in the sequel was defeated at Hobkirk's Hill.

Guildford is a town, in the county of the same name, in the district of Salisbury, North Carolina.

Of COLONEL TARLETON, who so ably distinguished himself in this affair, and since as a member of the British parliament, though it is not our intention to advance deeply into cotemporary biography, we find the following particulars recorded in different ways.

Banastre, the son of John Tarleton, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, was born in that city in 1755. He received a liberal education in the place of his nativity, and from thence removed to Oxford, whence he was admitted a student of the Temple, London, and applied himself to the study of the law. But his characteristic vivacity ill comported with the cold researches of the legal profession, and on the commencement of the American war, he turned his attention to arms, as an employment more congenial to his taste;

and in which he promised to be of more utility. He entered the first regiment of dragoon guards as cornet, in April, 1775, and in two years after went to America, to perform his noviciate with the other great officers and respectable men, who in that conflict commenced a brilliant career.

We soon find this gentleman distinguished in America by the notice of Sir William Erskine, then general of cavalry, by whom he was promoted to be his brigade-major. His exquisite horsemanship, and accomplished manners, joined to that extensive passport, an elegant person, obtained early the attention of all the staff-officers, and did not escape the notice of the society through which he had occasion to pass; while the kind of warfare appropriate to a leader of light troops, was the most favourable that could possibly have been chosen. His gallantry in a variety of these and other adventures, procured him the extraordinary honour of furnishing the subject of a fine painting and beautiful print, correspondent with those which were executed some time after of the Heir Apparent of Great Britain, the finest man, and most finished gentleman in Europe.

Amid the gaieties of the *Mischianza*, a fête which we have before mentioned on the resignation of General Howe at Philadelphia, Major Tarleton was eminently distinguished. He supported with much spirit in the tournaments the character of Black Champion to the Fair Damsels of the Burning Mountains, with the motto---"Swift, vigilant, and bold," and named his squire with an application to the Cytherean goddess, lest his warlike spirit should injure the amatory character for which he had become celebrated. He had, however, speedily occasion to let the former supersede the latter,

and

and not without particular advantage; for he was not long after appointed, with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, to the command of the British legion, a body of troops which had been variously modified under different officers, being first intended as a Caledonian corps. This promotion being over the head of many officers of much longer standing, excited considerable envy and dissatisfaction; but Tarleton drowned the whole in the use he made of his advancement, his bravery, and officer-like conduct. The consequence was an additional indulgence, by a commission in the 79th regiment, raised in his native town, and called the Liverpool volunteers, notwithstanding its being ordered for Jamaica, while he remained to prosecute his glory on the continent.

The campaign of 1780, as we have seen, was the field of Colonel Tarleton's greatest achievement, in which, by his promptness and ability, he rendered the most essential services to the officers under whom he commanded, none of whom refused him in their dispatches the meed of praise which he so richly merited. In 1781, he received the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, having the year preceding been made major, and in 1783, his regiment was reduced, and the officers placed on half-pay. In 1790, he was advanced to be colonel, and in 1794, made major-general. In 1799, he was given an important command on behalf of the crown of Portugal, in 1802, he was appointed colonel of the Princess of Wales's fencible cavalry, and has since, (now 1806), been in more active service.

General Tarleton has long represented his native town in parliament, and distinguished himself in the ranks of opposition, a circumstance that rendered his promotion the more complimentary to his friends and himself.

self. He defended the interests of his constituents with considerable energy on the important question of the slave trade, and has not been backward in giving his opinion on all military subjects.

In his private life, General Tarleton still preserves the same gaiety and spirit for which he was so early remarkable, and his controul in the world of wit and fashion. He has the honour, also, to be the subject of some of the tenderest lines in the works of the ingenious Mary Robinson, the once beautiful and celebrated Perdita.

BATTLE OF HOBKIRK'S HILL.

The Earl of Cornwallis, having determined to proceed to Virginia, began his march from Wilmington on the 25th of April, 1781, where he had remained just eighteen days to refresh and refit his army. The American general, Green, who in the meantime had entered South Carolina, marched with the utmost expedition to attack the garrison, commanded by Lord Rawdon, at Camden. The force which he carried with him amounted, according to the American accounts, to 950; but as we were informed, to about 1500 continentals, and 250 North Carolina militia. The garrison at Camden, under Lord Rawdon, amounted to something more than 800 men. Some well affected militia, that came from a distance to offer their services in this season of danger, were necessarily, though reluctantly dismissed, on account of a want of provisions: but by arming every person already in the garrison, capable of bearing arms, even musicians and drummers, he mustered an effective force of about 900 men. General Green, what-

whatever his force might be, thought it insufficient for storming the British works, or even regularly investing them. After various changes of position, he at length retired to Hobkirk's Hill, about two miles from the British lines, and there encamped, with an intention, as it was supposed, of waiting for the junction of Colonel Lee with his legion, and Marion with his militia, who were then acting at some distance in the eastern parts of the province. While the American army lay at Hobkirk's Hill, information was brought to Camden, that General Green had detached part of his militia to bring up his heavy baggage and cannon, which, for some cause or other, had been sent off some days before; and as Lee and Marion had not yet joined, Lord Rawdon thought this the most proper time for an attack, in the absence of the militia, and before the coming up of the cannon.

Accordingly, at nine in the morning, on the 25th of *April*, 1781, he marched out with all the force he could muster, and by making a circuit, and keeping close to the edge of a swamp, under cover of the woods, happily gained the left flank of the enemy undiscovered. In that quarter the American camp was the most assailable, because there the ascent of the hill was the easiest; but the impenetrable swamp that covered the approach to it, had freed the enemy from all apprehension of an attack on that side. In this fancied state of security, the driving in of their picquets gave them the first alarm of the advance of the British army, which moved on to the attack in the following order: the sixty-third regiment, supported by the volunteers of Ireland, formed the right; the king's American regiment, supported by Captain Robertson's detachment, the left; and the New York

volunteers, the centre of the British line. The South Carolina regiment, and the cavalry, were in the rear of the whole, and seemed a corps of reserve or observations.

The enemy, although apparently surprised, and, at first, in some confusion, formed with great expedition, and met the attack with bravery and resolution. Their first line consisted wholly of continental troops, the Virginia brigade being on the right, and the Maryland brigade on the left. Their artillery arrived just as the action began, and was posted in the centre. Their second line was formed entirely of militia. General Green, after viewing the advance of the British troops, and the narrow front which they presented, was so confident of success, that, with a view of rendering it more complete, and hemming them in on every side, he made an alteration in his disposition. The right of the Virginia, and the left of the Maryland brigades, were ordered to take the British troops in flank, while the remainder of these two brigades marched down the hill to attack them in front, and, in the meantime, Lieutenant-colonel Washington, with the cavalry, was detached to fall upon their rear. Had these several attacks succeeded, undoubtedly nothing but ruin awaited the British army: but Lord Rawdon, discovering the enemy's design, quickly extended his front, by bringing the Irish volunteers and forming them into a line. The Americans, who descended the hill in front, although they fought for sometime with great bravery, and were well supported by a destructive fire of grape-shot from their cannon, could not long withstand the impetuosity of their assailants. Being compelled to retire, they were pursued by the British troops to the top of the hill. Lord Rawdon hav-

ing gained the summit of the eminence, and silenced the American cannon, which were immediately drawn off, was enabled to bring the remainder of the force into action, and, at length, put to rout the whole American army. The continentals several times rallied and returned to the charge, but were as often broken and put to the flight. In the meantime, Washington, with his dragoons, having got into the rear of the British troops, had made a few stragglers prisoners, and exacted paroles from several British officers who lay wounded on the field. When the event of the day turned out different from his expectations, he was fortunate enough to discover it just in time to make good his retreat. Indeed the Americans were so greatly superior in cavalry, that Lord Rawdon, after ordering a pursuit, did not think fit to continue it farther than three miles. General Green retreated to Rugely's Mills, about twelve miles off, and there encamped. He was indebted to accident for the safety of his cannon. In the beginning of the retreat, they were run down a steep, among some brush-wood, which concealed them from the British troops as they passed in the heat of the pursuit, and before their return, they were carried off by Washington's cavalry. According to accounts, said to be taken from Lord Rawdon's statement, the Americans lost in this action upwards of 500 men: of these, about one hundred were made prisoners, and the rest either killed or wounded. But General Green estimates his loss much lower: he makes it amount only to 18 killed, 108 wounded, and 136 missing; but at the same time admits, not without some degree of inconsistency, that some of the missing were killed, and others wounded. It was a hard-fought action, and the victory was not blood-

bloodless on the part of the conquerors: although 38 only were killed, their whole loss, including the wounded and missing, amounted to 258, a number, which, in the present perilous situation of the province, could not be well spared. One officer only was amongst the slain, but eleven were wounded.

Lord Rawdon, already conspicuous in arms, established his fame as a general on this day; for had he remained in his works, instead of marching out to meet the enemy, such was the superiority of Green in point of cavalry, (says Captain Stedman) that he must have reduced his lordship, in a short time, to the necessity of surrendering through want of provisions. The quick and marked decision with which he acted on this as well as other occasions, evinced the happiest union of courage and genius, and gave a just presage of what was to be expected from his future life.

BATTLE OF NINETY-SIX.

After the advantage, gained by Lord Rawdon over General Green's army, he again offered battle to General Green, who, secured in a strong position behind Sawney Creek, could by no efforts be induced to quit it.

On the corps, under Lord Rawdon, falling back towards Charlestown, General Green, by detachments, invested the posts at Mott's house, Congarees, and Augusta, having previously taken that at Wright's Bluff. These posts had been established by the English for controuling the country, and preserving its communications. These garrisons were obliged to surrender to the Americans;

ricans; the stores in them, however, were inconsiderable, and the prisoners were soon after exchanged, by a cartel which took place between Lord Cornwallis and Major-general Green, for the release of all prisoners of war in the southern district.

Having subjected these posts, General Green combined his force, and laid close siege to Ninety-six, the most commanding and important of all the posts in the back country, and which was maintained by 350 men, exclusive of militia, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Cruger.

General Green pushed on his approaches very near to the enemy's works, his third parallel was formed round their abattis; a mine and two approaches were within a few feet of the ditch. These approaches were directed against the star-fort, which stood upon the left of the town, as he approached it from the Saluda. On the *right*, his approaches were very near the redoubt of *the* besieged. This was a strong stockade fort, with two block-houses in it. These two works flanked the town, which was strongly picketted in; a ditch round the whole, and a bank raised near the height of a common parapet. Besides these fortifications, there were several little flushes in different parts of the town, and all the works communicated with each other by covered ways. General Green had raised several batteries for cannon, one upwards of twenty feet high, within 140 yards of the star-fort, to command the works; and a rifle battery also within thirty, to prevent the besieged from annoying his workmen. For the last ten days, not an American could shew his head, but he was immediately shot down, and the firing on both sides was almost incessant, day and night.

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Thus circumstanced were the approaches, when a reinforcement of three British regiments, from Ireland, arrived; and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Lord Rawdon, having under him a corps of near 2000 men, proceeded to the relief of Ninety-six, an undertaking, which, from the unfavourableness of the climate at this season, was attended with many difficulties and much fatigue, which, however, was surmounted by the troops.

General Green, on finding this corps approaching him, took the resolution of attempting to storm the garrison, as an expedient less dangerous and decisive, than coming to an action with Lord Rawdon. On the morning of the 19th of July, he therefore made this experiment, which could only be warranted by the success of a partial attempt to make a lodgement on one of the curtains of the star-redoubt, and a vigorous push to carry the right-hand work. The disposition was accordingly formed, and the attack made. Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion infantry, and Captain Kirkwood's light infantry, made the attack on the right; and Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, with the first Maryland and first Virginia regiments, was to have stormed the star-redoubt, which was the principal work of the besieged, and stood upon the left: the parapet of this work was near twelve feet high, and raised with sand-bags near three feet more. Lieutenant Duvall, of the Maryland line, and Lieutenant Leden, of the Virginia line, led on the forlorn hope, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the sand-bags, which, from the depth of the ditch, the height of the parapet, and being under a galling fire, was rendered extremely difficult.—Finding the besieged defended their works with great

obstinacy,

obstinacy, and seeing but little prospect of succeeding without heavy loss, General Green ordered the attack to be pushed no further. Both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded, and the greatest part of their men were either killed or wounded. Captain Armstrong, of the first Maryland regiment, was killed; and Captain Benson, who commanded the regiment, was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks, and during the whole of the siege, General Green had at least 75 killed, and 150 wounded: the loss was principally at the star-redoubt and in the ditch, the other parties being under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour. The loss of the besieged was very inconsiderable.

Thus disappointed in his views, General Green, on the ensuing day, raised the siege, and retired with his army, behind the Saluda, to a strong situation, within sixteen miles of Ninety-six, at which post Lord Rawdon arrived on the 21st.

*Nine*ty six is a town, in South Carolina, in the district of Ninety-six.

Soon after this affair, a circumstance took place which was considered as a reprisal for the death of Major André, and was variously represented. This was the execution of Isaac Hayne, a colonel of the American troops, who had insinuated himself into the British service, and afterwards seduced a battalion of loyalists to return with himself to the Americans. He was seized, however, in the moment, tried by a court of inquiry, and condemned to be hanged, to the great mortification of his party, who were prodigal in their threats on the occasion.

Lord Rawdon, whose health might be easily suppos-

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ed to be impaired from his vigorous exertions, and who now found himself compelled almost to a state of inactivity, returned to England in the latter end of the same year.

" Go thy way, Horatio,
" Whoe'er shall say we have a braver general
" Be him in nought believed
" For being false in that."

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

In the course of the war it had become an object with Lord Cornwallis to break up the session of the general assembly, then met under a guard at Charlotte Ville, for the purposes of voting taxes, draughting the *militia*, and making an addition to the regular force of the state. Another object with the British commander was to strike at the Baron Steuben, a German officer in the American service, who was said to be at the Point of Fork, on James's River, guarding a considerable quantity of stores, with a strong detachment of troops, called eighteen-months men, from the time of their serving, and militia. The first was accomplished with great rapidity, courage, and address, by Colonel Tarleton, at the head of one hundred and eighty cavalry, and seventy mounted infantry. He destroyed a large quantity of stores, and took seven members of the Congress prisoners; the rest made their escape. The execution of the last object was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, with a detachment amounting to 500 men. As the greatest part of Simcoe's detachment consisted of infantry, his progress could not be so rapid as that of Colonel Tarleton, but it was as expeditious as the nature

ture of his detachment would admit; and, by the prudent precautions taken for securing every person met or seen on the road, he effectually concealed his march from the enemy. By some of his prisoners, he found that Baron Steuben was apprised of Tarleton's march, but knew nothing of Simcoe's: and, from the same persons he learned, that the baron had begun to transport his stores to the south side of the Havanna, and meant to follow them with his whole detachment. Upon receiving this intelligence, Simcoe pressed forward with still greater celerity, hoping, at least, to cut off the baron's rear guard, before it had time to pass the river: but, upon his arrival at the Point of Fork, he found that not only the stores, but the baron's whole force had passed the river, except about thirty persons, then on the bank ready to embark. These were immediately secured by the cavalry. As both the enemy's stores and troops were now completely out of Simcoe's reach, a deep and unfordable river intervening, with the boats all secured on the other side, he formed the design of endeavouring to impress the baron with the belief that the troops now at the Point of Fork were the advance of the British army, hoping, that if he was successful in his endeavours for that purpose, the baron, for the sake of moving off with greater expedition, might be induced to leave behind the greatest part of the stores.

In pursuance of this design, Simcoe displayed his force to as great advantage as possible, upon the heights opposite to the baron's encampment, and the deception succeeded beyond his expectation. In the following night the baron moved off, leaving the bank of the river opposite to the Point of Fork, covered with arms and stores. In the morning it was apparent that the enemy

had fled, and two small canoes being procured, Captain Stevenson, with twenty of the light infantry, and Cornet Wolsey, with four hussars, carrying with them their saddles, crossed. Wolsey was directed, after mounting his hussars on such straggling horses as had been left by the enemy, to take post at some distance from the bank of the river, upon the road by which the enemy retreated; and should any of their patroles appear, he was directed to raise a shout, and make an appearance of pursuing, in order to raise a belief that the British army had passed the river. This step was taken for the security of Captain Stevenson, and his small detachment of light infantry, who were in the mean time employed in bringing off or destroying the stores abandoned by the enemy, and it answered every purpose that was expected from it. In the course of the day a patrole of the enemy appeared, which fled with the utmost precipitation upon seeing the British hussars: and, from the report made by the patrole to Baron Steuben, he was induced, though already thirty miles from the Fluvanna, to continue his march twenty miles farther, without halting.

The stratagem of General Simcoe against Baron Steuben is considered highly meritorious by military men, and served to counterbalance, in some degree, that spirit of enterprize in this kind of warfare, which the Americans constantly exhibited.

It may not be ill-timed in this place to mention the mode in which the progress of British cavalry in towns either captured, or the seene of dispute, was obstructed, as it has been related to the present writer by an American field-officer in the brigade of La Fayette, who was an eye-witness. Ropes were prepared by the inhabitants not engaged in war

from

from the windows of opposite houses, capable of being let down in a loop to the passage. To the loop were affixed caltrops, or other injurious weapons, and on the approach of cavalry, perhaps hastily scowering the streets, these were precipitated, to the entire destruction of the greater part, and total confusion of the remainder. On completing the object, the ropes were either resigned, or, if possible, drawn up to the window on either side, while the fire of small arms from different quarters, but seldom repeated from the same place, prevented immediate attention to the perpetrators of the injury, who, in consequence, generally escaped.

A more innocent contrivance is somewhere mentioned to have procured the departure of a British fleet with troops, which menaced the American coast. A man promulgated a discovery of a combustible matter which should be easily conveyed uninjured to the ships, and then taking fire, produce a dreadful conflagration. With a knowledge of the inventions of Franklin and others, it was no wonder that this intimation, which was soon purposely conveyed, should induce caution in the naval commander. At an appointed day a number of barrels were set on float, and making their way towards the ships, the artist was embarked with a complicated apparatus in a little boat; and shortly after one of the barrels exploding with a considerable blaze and report, the fleet, whose cables were already slipped, departed with precipitate haste, leaving the inventor, whose *dangerous* scheme was now entirely exhausted, in full possession of the coast for many miles!

SIEGE OF YORK AND GLOUCESTER.

In commencing our recital of this decisive affair, it may be necessary to recur to the circumstances of the two armies.—After the capture of General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, it was no longer doubted that the Americans were able, of themselves, to maintain a struggle with England. The French court, agreeably to the usual policy of sovereign princes, in the first stage or stages of the revolt, were neutral, not knowing whether it might not be crushed in the bud, by the vast power of the established government; but, on the capture of Burgoyne, the contest seemed to hang in equilibrio, and the French determined to cast the balance in favour of the revolted, by vigorous exertions against their old and constant rivals.

Whilst a powerful combination was on foot between the French and Americans, the troops under the command of Lord Cornwallis were busily employed in fortifying York and Gloucester, forming, together, a small town in Virginia, where, in September 1781, his whole force lay concentrated. The works constructed for the defence of York were of two kinds, the one constructed for the immediate defence of the town; and, the other, a range of redoubts and field-works at some distance from it, calculated to impede the enemy's approach.

In this position the British troops were stationed, when the combined army of French and Americans appeared in sight of York and Gloucester, on the 28th of September. They encamped that night about two miles from the works, and the next morning were seen extending

tending themselves towards the left of the British army. In the night Lord Cornwallis drew his army within the works of the town. The works, abandoned by the British troops, were occupied the next day by detachments from the combined army. The same day the town was regularly invested; and, in the night, the enemy began to break ground, the French making their approaches on the right of it, the Americans on the left, and the extremities of both armies meeting at a morass in the centre of the British works. The same day the Duke de Lauzan, with his legion, and a body of Virginia militia, under General Weedon, took a position in front of the other British post at Gloucester, and kept it from that time blockaded. In the night of the 6th of October, the enemy made their first parallel, at the distance of 600 yards from the British works, and, by the afternoon of the 9th, their batteries were completed, which immediately opened upon the town. From this time an incessant cannonade was kept up; and the continued discharge of shot and shells, from a number of heavy cannon and mortars, in a few days damaged the unfinished works on the left of the town, silenced the guns that were mounted on them, and occasioned the loss of a great number of men. In the night of the 11th the enemy, with indefatigable perseverance, opened their second parallel 300 yards nearer to the works than the first; two redoubts were advanced about 300 yards in front of the British works. These the besiegers resolved to assault; and, to excite a spirit of emulation, the reduction of one was committed to the French, and that of the other to the Americans. The attempt was made on the night of the 14th. In both instances they succeeded; and both redoubts were

included in the second parallel by the morning. The British troops having been weakened by sickness as well as by the fire of the besiegers, Lord Cornwallis could not venture to make such large sorties, as to hope from them much success; but, at the present crisis, some attempts of that sort became necessary, in order to retard the opening of the enemy's batteries in their second parallel, against the fire of which it was foreseen that the British works on the left, already half ruined, could not stand many hours. A sortie of three hundred and fifty men was therefore ordered against two of the enemy's batteries that seemed in the greatest state of forwardness. A detachment of the guards, with the 18th company of grenadiers, was ordered to attack the one, and a detachment of light infantry the other. The two detachments accordingly sallied forth a little before day-break, on the 16th of October, forced the redoubts that covered the batteries, spiked eleven heavy cannon, and, after killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops who had the guard of this part of the trenches, returned within the lines with very little loss: but this action, although honourable to the officers and soldiers who performed it, yielded little public advantage. The cannon having been hastily spiked, were soon rendered fit for service; and, before the evening, the whole battery and parallels appeared to be nearly complete. At this time not a gun could be shewn by the garrison on that side of the works attacked by the enemy, and the shells were nearly expended; Lord Cornwallis was therefore reduced to the necessity of either preparing to surrender, or attempting to escape with the greatest part of the army; and he determined to attempt the latter, on the Gloucester side

side of the river, where Brigadier de Choise now commanded, and lay with a small corps at some distance in front of the works. It was determined that he should be attacked before break of day, by the whole British force, and the success of the attack was not in the least doubted. The horses taken from him, (for he had a considerable corps of cavalry) would, in part, mount the infantry, and the rest might be supplied by others collected on the road. As no baggage was to be carried, his lordship intended to have proceeded to the upper country by rapid marches, leaving his future route uncertain, until he came opposite to the fords of the great rivers, when he meant to have turned off suddenly to the northward, upon a supposition that the enemy's measures would be directed to prevent his escape to the southward. After turning to the northward, it was his lordship's design to force his way through Maryland, *Penns*ylvania, and the Jerseys, and join the commander-in-chief at New York. Undoubtedly the attempt was beyond calculation hazardous, and the issue totally precarious; but, if it afforded even a glimpse of hope, it was preferable to an immediate surrender.

In pursuance of this design, the light infantry, and the greatest part of the guards, and part of the 23d regiment, were embarked in boats, and transported to the Gloucester side of the river before midnight: when a violent storm arose, which not only prevented the boats from returning, but drove them a considerable distance down the river. The passage of the rest of the troops was now become impracticable, and, in the absence of the boats, those that had already crossed, could not possibly return. In this divided state of the British force, the enemy's batteries opened by break of day; fortu-

nately, the boats returned soon afterwards, and brought back, in the course of the forenoon, the troops that had been carried over in the night, although the passage between York and Gloucester was greatly exposed to the enemy's fire. In the meantime, by the force of the enemy's cannonade, the British lines were tumbling into ruin; not a gun could be fired from them, and only one eight-inch, and a little more than an hundred cohorn-shells remained. They were in many places assailable already, and if the same fire continued a few hours longer, it was the opinion of the engineer, and principal officers of the army, that it would be madness to attempt to maintain them with the present garrison, exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty, and reduced in its numbers by sickness, even more than by the enemy's fire. Under such circumstances, his lordship, on the 17th of October, unwilling to expose the remains of his gallant army to the danger of an assault, which, from the enemy's numbers, and ruined state of the works, could not fail to be successful, made proposals for a capitulation. The terms were adjusted in the course of the next day, which, though not altogether agreeable to Lord Cornwallis's wishes or proposals, were, nevertheless, such as his desperate situation obliged him to accept, and, on the 19th, the ports of York and Gloucester were surrendered to General Washington, as commander-in-chief of the combined army; and the ships of war, transports, and other vessels, to the Compte de Grasse, as commander of the French fleet.

Gloucester is a town of the same name, in Virginia, situated on a point of land, the north side of York River; opposite which is York town, situated also on a point

point of land, which, with Gloucester point, commands the river.

The surrender of the army, under Lord Cornwallis, was the death-blow to the British arms in America.—No operation of importance was afterwards effected, if even attempted; for such were the clamours of the British nation for a termination of the war, that this incident was more than sufficient to turn the attention of the country to concession. A new ministry was therefore formed, according to the etiquette of consistency: a bill passed, enabling the king to acknowledge the independence of America; and all matters were prepared for a treaty of peace, preliminaries to which were signed on the 2d of February, 1783.

In the interim, Sir Henry Clinton had resigned, in consequence of a variety of difficulties with which his situation became attended. He received and merited every applause; and was succeeded by Sir Guy Carleton, who remained to adjust the final arrangement of affairs, and was rewarded by a peerage with the title of Lord Dorchester.

It is worthy of remark, as a sentiment becoming a great monarch, that the king of England, upon an envoy being appointed to his court from the United States, received him with gracious affability, and gave him the best assurance of the sincerity of the peace in the following neat declaration:—"I was the last man in the kingdom, sir," said he, "to consent to the Independence of America; but now it is granted, I shall be the last man in the world to sanction a violation of it." Mr. Adolphus states the fact in his recent History, from private information.

Thus ended a conflict, which not only dismembered the

the British empire of its finest colonies, but divided the nation on the circumstances which occasioned, and the sentiments which conducted the war. It did more, however, in disclosing, on a broad basis, the energies of human nature, when called forth by any forceful impulse, whatever its previous state, political, religious, or military.

A variety of original and progressive opinions were formed, and Lord North, at that time minister, seemed disposed to listen to them all; but they were given, and lost in the uproar of faction, and instead of affording assistance, only tended to confuse, where, perhaps, the clearest intellect would have been of no advantage. In the variety of conflicting circumstances, neither coercion nor concession could be easily determined upon, and the only safe measures that could have been adopted, would have been those of an enlarged philanthropic kind. How these could have accorded with an ordinary spirit of policy, which has to recognize a variety of extraneous circumstances, that contract the view, and involve all the future in the present, will remain to be considered when they shall be adopted.

After all, what is called accident, has so much to do with every revolution, that as it was impossible then to judge what would ultimately turn out for the best, so no decisive means have yet occurred to enable a determination of the question. One only principle can be said to be assured, and that every day must determine; *that* policy will always be most beneficial to the state where it shall be adopted, which embraces the rights of humanity.

MILITARY

MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1782 *to* 1792.

Siege of Gibraltar by the combined powers of France and Spain —Account of General Elliot, Lord Heathfield—War in India —Battle of Bangalore—Siege of Nundy Durgum—Sieges of Pinagra and Kistnagherry—Battle of Simogn—Battle of Seringapatam. Addenda:—Battle of Tannore—Battle of Futtig Ghurr.

IN order to preserve the unity of military transactions in America, we have purposely, hitherto, avoided to speak of the most splendid affair of that or almost any war, the defence of Gibraltar, a port commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea; and the destruction of another Spanish Armada, employed with scarcely less sanguine hopes in its memorable siege. Since the accession of the Spaniards to the war created by the colonial dispute of Great Britain, this powerful and important fortress, situate on the very territory of Spain, and proudly insulting the two powers who were now most strenuous in the war, was naturally the first object of attention. Orders were therefore dispatched for discontinuing any commerce with the garrison in the middle of 1779, and these were followed by a naval blockade, and the commencement of approaches by land. In the beginning of 1780, the English garrison being reduced to extreme distress, notwithstanding the care and ability of its brave commander, Admiral Rodney

ney was dispatched to its relief, and accomplished that desirable end. In the meantime, the Spaniards proceeded in their menaced attack, and again reduced the garrison to distress. Again they were relieved by a fleet under Admiral Darby; but, in revenge for this success, the Spaniards opened a severe bombardment on the fortress and town, which threatened the most dreadful effects. They were palliated, however, by the arrival of another convoy, under Captain Curtis, and the fortress afterwards relieved still further from the disasters sustained in the attack. This was by an admirable sortie, made, on the 26th of November, 1781, by a body of British and German troops, commanded by Brigadier-general Ross, and under the immediate direction of the commander-in-chief. Accustomed, *by six* months' bombardment, to all the dangers of a siege, the garrison no longer regarded any trivial object, while the unceasing and minute attention of their general was an example of care and courage. Every thing being concerted with the utmost privacy, and the sortie conducted with silence, and every other caution necessary to render such a plan effective, the Spanish troops were surprised in their trenches at the moment when the commanding officer had prepared his return, that "nothing extraordinary had happened," and the works were either destroyed, or so impeded, as to obstruct and considerably damp their operations.

From this period, we, however, approach to one still of superior importance, which not only effectually concluded this useless and destructive warfare, but added a powerful lustre to the increasing glory of the British name.

GRAND

GRAND SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

For some days after the destruction of their works by the well-judged sortie, in 1781, the Spaniards did not even attempt to extinguish the smoking ruins, but seemed stupified by surprise. Recovering, however, from their consternation, they laboured with increasing assiduity, and again constructed very formidable approaches. The bombardment continued with various degrees of vigour, and was answered by corresponding efforts by the garrison. But after the capture of Minorca, the Duc de Crillon, with twenty thousand French and Spanish troops, joined the besiegers, and assumed the command. The garrison received information of these circumstances, and of the intention of the enemy to make their principal attack by sea, with battering ships of a new construction, calculated to resist the effect of shells, and even of red-hot cannon-balls. They displayed no alarm at this intelligence, nor at the view of the formidable preparations in the fort of Algeziras; confidence and alacrity generally prevailed, and the privates even volunteered extra services to assist the artillery corps. In the adverse camp, fear and distrust were diffused, delusive assurances, encouraging promises, threats, and punishments, were insufficient to deter large parties from desertion into the country, and individuals into the garrison. The vigilance and judgment of Elliot pervaded every part of his command, and the confidence of those under him rose in proportion. They sustained with unshaken intrepidity the tremendous and now increasing cannonade, returning a well directed fire, which often destroyed the artillery, and demolished some works of the besiegers.

The Duc de Crillon had formerly commanded in the Spanish lines before Gibraltar, and was perfectly acquainted with the state of the garrison; his operations were assisted by M. D'Arçon, an able engineer, and Don Juan de Moreno conducted the fleet. The battering ships, invented by D'Arçon, were vaunted as impregnable and incombustible. They were fortified to the thickness of six or seven feet on the larboard side, with great timber bolted with iron, cork, junk, and raw hides; they carried guns of heavy metal, and were bomb-proof at the top, the roof being constructed with a descent for the shells to slide off, termed, in military phrase, *à dos d'ane*. Ten of these formidable floating towers the enemy designed to go within half a gun-shot of the walls, with iron chains, while large boats, *with* mantlets, formed with hinges to fall down and facilitate landing, were to be placed at a small distance, full of troops, to take advantage of occurrences. Forty thousand men were to be placed in the camp, but the principal attack was to be made by sea, and covered by a squadron of men of war, with bomb-ketches, floating-batteries, gun and mortar-boats. Such were the preparations on which the enemy fondly relied, and which they loudly boasted was sufficient to beat the fortification to powder.

For some time, after the floating-batteries were complete, the grand assault was deferred, the interval being employed in preparing and making additions to the approaches by land. Elliot was with equal activity engaged in the means of defence, among the most conspicuous was the distribution of furnaces and grates, for heating cannon-balls. He had, a few days before the decisive assault, a pleasing presage of their general effect,

fect, by burning one of the most prominent and best defended works of the besiegers.

This event precipitated the grand attack; the Duc de Crillon, alarmed for the fate of the remaining works, opened his batteries in an unfinished state on the 10th of September, 1782, and maintained an incessant cannonade from an hundred and seventy pieces of ordnance of the largest calibre. The ships of war guns and mortar-boats also annoyed the garrison and the town. In the space of two days five hundred and twenty-seven shot, and two thousand three hundred and two shells, were expended from the land-batteries alone, to which the garrison returned only a few rounds against working parties employed in repairs.

The next day produced a still more vigorous discharge, and, on the ensuing morning, the garrison beheld the combined fleets of France and Spain anchored *in the* bay between Orange Grove and Algeziras.

The force of the enemy was ostentatiously paraded before the eyes of the garrison, as if intending to unnerve their exertions by terror, and an armament more calculated to produce that effect was never, perhaps, drawn forth. Forty-seven sail of the line, ten *invincible* battering ships, carrying two hundred and twelve guns, numerous frigates, xebeques, bomb-ketches, cutters, gun and mortar-boats, with smaller craft for the purpose of disembarkation, were assembled in the bay. On the land side were stupendous batteries and works, mounting two hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and protected by an army of forty thousand men, commanded by a victorious and active general, and animated by the presence of two princes of the blood, a number of officers

of the first distinction, and the general expectations of the world.

To this prodigious force was opposed a garrison of seven thousand effective men, including the marine brigade, with only eighty men, seven mortars, and nine howitzers. A prevalent sense of the importance of the station, and the glory which would redound from the defeat of so powerful a foe, raised enthusiastic ardour; and the encouragement the enemy might derive from acting under the eyes of the offspring of their sovereigns, was more than counterbalanced by the affection the garrison felt for those officers who had so long shared with them every hardship, toil, and privation, and whose affability, moderation, and justice, made all consider themselves a family, a band of brothers.—They anticipated with animated confidence the arrival of that day, which would relieve them from the tedious cruelty of a blockade.

Having made requisite preparations for a resistance, Elliot suffered the battering ships to range themselves in order, the nearest nine hundred, the most remote about twelve hundred yards from the wall. At three quarters after nine o'clock, on the 13th of September, the cannonade commenced, the enemy were completely moored in less than ten minutes, and the spectators who crowded the neighbouring hills, witnessed a continued discharge of the garrison from four hundred pieces of the heaviest artillery. The battering ships were found to be not less formidable than they were represented. Against them the garrison directed their whole exertions, regardless of the annoyance from the land-batteries; but they observed with astonishment, that the heaviest

heaviest shells rebounded from their tops, while thirty-two pound shot made no visible impression on their hulls, a momentary fire was always extinguished with water. The disappointment of their first exertions only stimulated the garrison on to greater vigour: incessant showers of red hot balls, carcasses, and shells, fell from all quarters, the masts of several ships were shot away, and in the afternoon the floating-batteries began to exhibit symptoms, that the skill displayed in their construction could not withstand the furious cannonade to which they were exposed. The confusion on board the admiral's battering-ship and her second, and the increasing smoke, demonstrated that combustion raged unsubdued; in the evening their fire was much abated, and before eight o'clock it had entirely ceased, except from the two remotest floating-batteries, which had sustained and could effect the least injury.

During the night the cannonade from the garrison was also abated from the necessity of allowing repose to the wearied artillery men, and the impossibility of directing the guns with certain effect. This interval was rendered awful by the signals of distress thrown up from the Spanish fleet, and the indistinct clamour, the lamentable cries, and agonizing groans which proceeded from every quarter. A little before midnight a wreck with twelve men, the survivors out of three score, floating in, apprized the garrison that they had gained some advantage, but at one o'clock they saw with joy the effect of their perseverance, and the termination of the hopes of the enemy, in the flames which burst at once from every part of the admiral's battering ship, while another to the southward burnt as fatally, though with less fury.

The light of the conflagration enabled the garrison to direct their artillery with unerring aim, and the calmness of the sea permitted Captain Curtis, with his gunboats, to flank the battering ships, and intercept assistance. At four o'clock, on the 14th, six other batteries were in flames; all hope of assisting the sailors was abandoned by the enemy, but British humanity was gloriously exercised in this tremendous crisis. Capt. Curtis, with the marine brigade, actively seconded by Capt. Sir Charles Knowles of the navy, was indefatigable in his efforts to rescue the miserable wretches, no longer considered as foes, from the dismal alternative of meeting death in flames, or in the waves.

The gallant Curtis exerted his pious bravery till the explosion of a floating-battery imminently endangered his own life, and those of his followers, and he gained the immortal glory of rescuing from the grasp of death three hundred and forty-five of his fellow-creatures.

The destruction of eight battering-ships removed every alarm from the garrison, and hopes were entertained of saving the two which remained as trophies, but one suddenly burst into flames and blew up, and after a survey it was found necessary to burn the other. The loss of the enemy in killed and prisoners, was calculated at two thousand; while the garrison, in so furious an attack, had only one officer, two subalterns, and thirteen privates killed, and five officers and sixty-three privates wounded. The damage sustained by the fortress itself was so small, that the whole sea line was put in serviceable order before night.

The conflagration of these battering-ships has been imputed to the thickness of the timber; the red hot balls lodged in the sides, and it was impossible to get at, remove,

move, or quench them. If the sides of the ships had been of the ordinary thickness, and the red hot shot had passed through, they might not have been burnt.

The failure of this unparalleled attack drew on those who had so confidently vaunted of certain success, the ridicule of their own countrymen, as well as of all other foreign nations, while the applause of Elliot and his brave associates was universally celebrated in a tone so full and clear, as to silence even envy and detraction. The officers and privates of the garrison were gratified with the thanks of parliament; General Elliot was invested with the order of the Bath by deputation on the spot, which he had preserved and dignified by his conduct and prowess. He was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Heathfield, enriched with a pension, granted by parliament, and his paternal arms were enlayed by those of the fortress he had so ably defended.

George Augustus Elliot, to whose able and successful exertions we owe this important fortress, and by it the command of the Mediterranean sea, was born in 1718, the youngest of nine sons of Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, North Britain. He received that kind of education which was at that time customary in respectable Scotish families, being initiated in the rudiments of education by a private tutor (perhaps performing his probation for the ministry), and then residing in the university of Leyden. Being designed for the army, his first attention was directed to the acquisition of all the European languages, which he soon spoke with fluency and elegance; but, at the same time, he did not neglect the higher pursuits of

classical learning, in which he made a rapid and considerable progress.

From Leyden he attended the royal military school of La Fere in Picardy, at that time conducted under the direction of the celebrated Vauban, and acquired there the knowledge of engineering and fortification, which laid the basis of his future fame. From thence he proceeded to serve, for a short space, as a volunteer in the Prussian army, as hath been before observed in this work, the military school of Europe. Notwithstanding all these exertions to obtain a respectable foundation for his profession, Elliot returned to his native country at the early age of seventeen.

The young soldier was first introduced as a volunteer by Lieutenant-colonel Pier, to the 23d regiment of foot, and afterwards went into the engineer corps at Woolwich; whence his uncle, Colonel Elliot, found means to remove him to the second troop of horse grenadiers, as adjutant. In this condition he evinced the most exemplary conduct, and laid the foundation of that discipline which rendered those troops the finest heavy cavalry in Europe. With these he first went into action in the German war, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. He evinced his attachment to these by purchase of the rank of captain and major, and afterwards from his successor the commission formerly held by his uncle as lieutenant-colonel, when he was appointed aid-du-camp to King George the Second.

In the year 1759, having previously distinguished himself peculiarly for his military skill and discipline, he was selected to raise and form the first regiment of light horse, which was in consequence called after his name.

name. No sooner were they formed than they were sent on service to the coast of France, to Germany, and the memorable siege of the Havannah: indeed, the regiment assumed an exemplary and popular character, which rendered it the pattern-corps for all light dragoons raised subsequently, and the astonishing dexterity of its evolutions gave rise to a school for equestrian exercises, under a person who had been a private in the regiment, known as Astley's Amphitheatre.

After the affair of the Havannah, at which he was second in command, the exercise of his humanity was considerably put to the test, and sometimes his philosophy still more so. On one occasion, a Frenchman, who had suffered by the depredations of the soldiery, applied to him in bad English, to beg that his property might be restored. When his wife, who was with him, in great anger demanded—how he could ask a favour from a man who came to strip him? "*N'en esperas pas,*"—Hope *for nothing*—said she. The husband, persisting in his application, the little woman grew violent—"*Vous n'etes pas Francois,*"—You are no Frenchman—said she. The general, who had been busily writing, turned to the lady, and begged her, in French, not to be so warm, as that which her husband solicited should be granted. "Oh!" returned she, "was it wanting to complete our misery, that the barbarian should even speak our language? General Elliot was so much pleased with the peculiar spirit of the woman, that he paid them every attention, and ensured them accommodation. Such was his conduct on every occasion—always marked by justice and humanity. He would not consent that his quarter-master's place should be sold, because he considered it as the reward of an honest veteran.

teran soldier, and he could not so readily exercise his authority in dismission, if the party should behave ill.

On the peace of 1763, his gallant regiment was reviewed in Hyde Park by the young king, who desired to know what mark of favor he could bestow on it equal to its merit? when Elliot answered, that it would be sufficiently proud of the appellation of "Royal."—It was immediately conferred in the most flattering manner. In 1768, he was married to Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving a son his successor. In 1775, he was appointed commander-in chief in Ireland, but did not stay even to unpack his baggage in the sister kingdom, from the clear view he had of its government being incompatible with his ideas, with which, nevertheless, he would not embarrass it. He was then appointed to the command in which we have seen him distinguish himself, as it hath been before said—in a fortunate hour for Britain.

General Elliot was well prepared for the trying period in which he had the care of his beloved fortress. Frugal in the extreme, his food was vegetables, and his drink water. The discipline which he introduced, and the preparations which he made, were combined with so much judgment, and executed with so much address, that they could not fail. Collected in himself, he in no instance destroyed, by premature attacks, the works of the enemy in a progressive state: he never spent his ammunition in useless parade: he never relaxed from his discipline by the appearance of security, or hazarded the lives of the garrison by wild experiments.

On his return to England, in 1787, after the defence we have just witnessed, he received the thanks of the country, the order of the Bath, and a peerage, by the title

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pose, his lordship was appointed Governor-General of Bengal, the most important station at this crisis, perhaps, that could be enjoyed.

Earl Cornwallis commenced his difficult task with powers the best able to cope with it, and a heart best calculated to form a basis for his operations, which should render them eligible and permanent. Tippoo Sultan, however, the son and successor of the celebrated Hyder Ally, had commenced a war which produced the following battles.

BATTLE OF BANGALORE.

On the 5th of February, 1791, Lord Cornwallis marched with his army to Velhout, and reached Vellore on the 11th, where he halted two days, for the purpose of drawing from thence a supply of provisions, and additions which had been prepared for his battering train.

The forts of Color and Auserttoch lay in his route to this place, and surrendered to him without resistance; but as neither of them was in a tenable condition, nor at that time of any value to him, he left them unoccupied, after disarming and dismissing their small garrison.

He arrived before Bangalore on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and on the 6th, the engineers were employed in reconnoitering the place, both in the morning and evening. On the latter excursion, Lieutenant-colonel Floyd, who escorted them with the whole cavalry, discovered the rear of Tippoo's line of march, apparently in great confusion, and unfortunately suffered himself to be tempted by the flattering prospect of striking an important

important blow, to deviate from the orders he had received from Lord Cornwallis, and to attack the enemy. His success at first was great, but at length the ardour of the pursuit threw his squadron into great confusion. In this state they were charged by Tippoo Saib's cavalry, and being out of the reach of all support, they were obliged to retire with great precipitation, and with the loss of above 200 men, and near three hundred horses. Lieutenant-colonel Floyd received a very severe wound in the face.

Upon the ill success of this expedition, Lord Cornwallis was afraid of losing time, for different circumstances, which determined him to attack immediately the fort from the Pettach-side. The Pettach was accordingly assaulted and carried, on the morning of the 1st of April, and the siege of the fort, which was rendered singularly arduous, not only by the scarcity of forage, and strength of its works and garrison, also by the presence of Tippoo and his whole army, was happily terminated by an assault on the 21st, in which the killidar, and a great part of his garrison, were put to the sword, and Lord Cornwallis's loss, in proportion to the nature of the enterprize, was extremely inconsiderable.

In the garrison which they took possession of, was found upwards of one hundred serviceable pieces of cannon, near fifty of which were brass, and an immense quantity of military stores.

Although Tippoo approached Lord Cornwallis's position, and even cannonaded the camp both on the 7th and 17th, yet on these occasions, and all others during the siege, he took his measures with so much precaution, as to put it effectually out of Lord Cornwallis's

power to force him to risk an action, and on the night of the assault, he retired in great haste from the south side of the fortress, where he was then posted, immediately upon his being acquainted with its fall.

After giving some repairs to the breaches, making a number of necessary arrangements, and leaving the train of artillery to be refitted during his absence, he moved from Bangalore on the 28th, with the design of securing a safe and speedy junction with a large body of cavalry that the Nizam had promised him, and of receiving a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of provisions and stores, which he had some time before ordered to be in readiness to join him by the way of Ambor, from the Carnatic. Tippoo having made a movement to the westward, on the same day on which Lord Cornwallis marched from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, the latter fell in with the former's rear, at the distance of about eight or nine miles from that place; but from the want of a sufficient body of cavalry, it was found impracticable, after a pursuit of a considerable length, either to bring Tippoo to an action, or to gain any advantage over him, except that of taking one brass gun, which, owing to the carriage breaking down, he was obliged to leave on the road.

Such was the progress to those brilliant events, which were afterwards to mark the career of this distinguished commander-in-chief, and conclude his important career.

Bangalore is a town, upon the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies.

SIEGE OF NUNDY DURGUM.

A few days after Lord Cornwallis's success at Bangalore, Tippoo repeated his propositions to open a negociation for terminating their differences; but whether with a sincere desire to obtain peace, or with the insidious hopes of exciting jealousies in the allies of the British, was not certain. The line for his lordship's conduct, however, was clear; and, conformable to the former treaties, he declined in civil and moderate terms, to receive any person of confidence, on his part, to discuss the separate interests of the company; but informed him, that if he should think proper to make propositions in writing, for a general accommodation with all the members of the confederacy, his lordship would, after communicating with the other powers, transmit their *joint* sentiments upon them.

The most unremitting exertions were made since the last-mentioned action, in forwarding the various preparations which were indispensably necessary to enable the confederate forces to re-commence offensive operations with vigour and effect.

As all other preparations would have been ineffectual, unless sufficient supplies of provisions could have been secured, not only for the fighting men, but also for the vast multitudes of followers that must unavoidably attend the different armies, his lordship spared no pains to persuade as many as possible of the native carriers and grain dealers, commonly called Benjarries in this country, to attach themselves to his camp; and his endeavours were so successful, that many thousands of that

useful class of people, and a large portion of those persons who had formerly been in the service of Tippoo, were engaged to employ themselves in collecting and transporting provisions for the consumption of the British, by which means the wants, both of the soldiers and the followers, were supplied, in as great abundance, and at as cheap a rate, as could be expected.

His lordship had long wished to reduce the hill forts of Rymenghur, and Nundy Durgum, the former at the distance of about forty-five miles north-east, and the latter about thirty miles north of Bangalore, as being of the utmost consequence for giving confidence to the Benjarries, and for rendering the communication with his supplies to the northward of Bangalore perfectly secure; and he determined to avail himself of the interval between the dispatch and the return of one of his convoys from Amboor, to make the attempt.

A corps was accordingly detached with artillery for that purpose, under the command of Major Gowdie, and found no great difficulty in obtaining possession of Rymenghur; but upon proceeding to Nundy Durgum, the means of resistance at that place appeared so formidable, that his lordship judged it expedient to send a considerable reinforcement, both of troops and guns; and he likewise thought it necessary to take a position with the main body of the army to the northward of Bangalore, to deter Tippoo from making any attempt to interrupt the siege.

The steepness and ruggedness of the hill on which the fort was built, and two walls of masonry, at the distance of about eighty yards from each other, with cavaliers and towers, with which the only accessible part of the hill is fortified, presented no very encouraging

ing objects to the besiegers; and after having, with some loss of men, and excessive labour, constructed a battery of high embrasures on the ascent of the hill, within less than 500 yards of the wall, and brought into it four heavy guns and four twelve-pounders, the outer wall proved to be of a strength and thickness so much beyond the calculation, as well as the experience of the British in all the other hill forts that they had seen in this country, that practicable breaches were only effected in it after a most incessant and uncommonly well-directed fire of six days.

Lord Cornwallis had taken a position with his own and the Mahratta army, about sixteen miles from the fort, from which he received frequent reports of the progress of the attack; and, having been fully acquainted with all the obstacles that had been encountered, as well as with the positive refusal of the Killidar to listen to any terms of surrender, his lordship not only accepted of General Meadows's handsome offer, to take the command of the besieging corps on the 17th of October, 1791; but he likewise thought it expedient to approach with the whole army very near to it, on the morning of the 18th, in expectation that his appearance would tend to intimidate the garrison.

After examining the breaches, his lordship directed that they should be assaulted by the rising of the moon on the following night, for which General Meadows made the most judicious arrangements, and, by the gallantry of the British troops, and the irresolute defence of the enemy, the assailants not only carried the breaches but also forced the gate of the inner wall; it was attended with complete success, and with very inconsiderable loss on the part of the victors.

The garrison consisted of about 700 men, several of whom were killed in the assault, but by far the greater number escaped over the precipices at the back of the fort, and the first and second Killidars and the Bukshey were made prisoners.

The place itself was of great value in several points of view; and, as it was one of Tippoo's strongest hill forts, the mode in which it was acquired, proved of great advantage to the British, by rendering the garrisons of others less obstinate in their defence.

In this siege there were four Europeans killed, and thirty-seven wounded; of the natives there were thirteen killed, and fifteen wounded.

SIEGES OF PINAGRA AND KISTNAGHERRY.

Reports of a force in the Baramaul having reached Lord Cornwallis, during the siege of Nundy Durgum, his lordship had no sooner possessed himself of that important fortress, than he moved with celerity to the eastward, detaching Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, with three battalions, to be joined by a fourth at Ryacottah, into the Baramaul, with orders to attack any force of the enemy that he might find in that quarter. The colonel, by quick marches, reached Vancampoury on the 29th of October, which instantly surrendered. Upon the approach of the English troops, most of the principal people and garrison fled, leaving behind them great numbers of cattle, and joined a body of cavalry which had been committing great devastations in that country. The detachment pursued them down the valley, and reached Pinagra, a strong fort at the foot of the hills, com-

commanding Allembaddy Pass; here, it seems, the enemy being hard pressed, turned to the left, and advanced to Changama Pass, through which they entered the Carnatic, and moved towards Arnée. Part of our cavalry, under Colonel Floyd, was then at Arcot, and the enemy, probably, on hearing this circumstance, moved towards Tiagur, and after remaining some days, re-entered the Baramaul by the Pass of Attoor.

Our flags of truce having been fired upon by the garrison of Pinagra, it was determined to force the south gate; guns were brought up to the edge of the ditch, under the fire of a covering party, and three rounds were fired at the gate, but without effect. Ladders were therefore applied, and the first and second walls scaled. Signals were then thrown out by the garrison for capitulation; but the moment had elapsed in which protection could be given. The assailants drove the enemy about 300 paces from the works; and before the firing ceased, 150 of them were either killed or wounded. The place was full of inhabitants, and of the families of the neighbouring districts, some of them apparently of rank. Such of them as held official situations, or fro former employments were judged to be of consequence, were detained as prisoners. Some fell in the assault, but all the inhabitants were permitted to depart.

Some grain, and a considerable quantity of powder, were found in the magazines; the latter was employed in the destruction of the works. The gates were burnt, and the walls breached, so as to render the fort perfectly enterable. It was a very pleasing circumstance to the English, that the casualties of the detachment amounted only to three Europeans and three sea-

poys

poys wounded, and all of those were expected to recover.

The detachment having nothing further in view to the southward, moved in an opposite direction, and on the 9th of November arrived within four miles of Kistnaghenny. On the advanced guard coming to the ground, a body of troops, between five and six hundred, with standards, were observed drawn up in good order, between the fort and the detachment, but withdrew on the approach of the English line. Colonel Maxwell from this circumstance, supposed that the Pettach had not been deserted, and determined to attack it during the night.

The situation having been reconnoitered in the afternoon, and the disposition of the attack made, two parties moved, in different directions, at midnight. The walls were scaled to the right and to the left, at the same instant of time, and in fifteen minutes the Pettach and Lower Fort, which had been defended by 200 regular troops and a large body of peasants, were completely in possession of the English.

Such of the fugitives as escaped, attempted to gain the rock. They were closely pursued by the troops of the English, and for some time there was great reason to hope they would enter the Upper Fort together. But the difficulty, and length of the ascent, added to the necessity of pursuing with regularity, prevented it. The gate was shut just as the leading files of the flank companies reached it. The probability of success was, however, still so great, that it was determined to apply the scaling-ladders, which, unfortunately, during the pursuit, had fallen much in the rear, and before they could be brought up, the enemy had recovered from their con-

confusion, and hurled, without intermission, from the rock above, showers of stones, of an immense size, which nothing could resist. The ladders, and those who carried them, were instantly swept away, and a retreat became inevitable. The troops, in descending from this perilous situation, preserved the greatest regularity. A gun, which had been placed on the road, was spiked, and the Lower Fort and Pettach set on fire by the troops.

The casualties of the detachment were unavoidably numerous; Lieutenant Forbes, of the 74th regiment, died of his wounds. Lieutenant Lamont, of the same corps, in consequence of a wound, fell over the precipice, and was killed, and five other officers were wounded. Three Europeans and one native were killed; forty-seven Europeans and seventeen natives wounded, and three Europeans were missing.

The detachment continued for some days longer in the Baramaul, after which it reascended the ghauts, and joined the army on the 21st of November, having reduced several small forts in its way. Upon its arrival, Lord Cornwallis expressed his thanks, in general orders, for the services it had performed, and declared, that "He considered the spirited and judicious attempt which, after the surprising and carrying the Pettach and Lower Forts, was made upon the Upper Fort of Kistnagherry, as highly honourable to all the officers and soldiers who were employed on that occasion, and justly deserving his warmest applause."

BATTLE

BATTLE OF SIMOGN.

On the 29th of December, 1791, Captain J. Little, at the head of a detachment of British and some Mahrattas, marched at day-break, and making a circuit of about ten miles round Simogn, encamped near the river Toom, to the S. W. of the fort. About noon they marched again, leaving, by the Bhow's desire, eight companies of seapoys for the camp guards, with two guns; and, about three miles in advance, joined Appa Saheb, the Bhow's eldest son, with a very large body of cavalry, within about a mile of the enemy, whom they found very strongly situated. In front a deep ravine, full of high bamboos, planted extremely thick, flanked on the right by the river Toom, and on the left by a very thick jungle, (or wood) which extends to the hills. In this ravine the enemy were posted, and beyond the ravine was a plain, in which was a large body both of horse and foot. The strength of the enemy could not be judged of, for the ground was so close that very few could be seen. Captain Little ordered two companies to endeavour to make an impression to the right, and two more companies, all of the 8th battalion, on the same service to the left. The latter met with a gully, (a hollow made by running water) which greatly obstructed and delayed them; on which Lieutenant Doolan was sent on that service, with a grenadier company and two battalion companies of the 8th; Lieutenant Bethune, with the other grenadier company, was sent to the support of the attack on the right: both these officers were very soon wounded, and obliged to retire.

retire. Lieutenant Moore was then sent with the grenadier companies of the 9th to the left. He also was wounded, after having advanced a considerable way into the plain. Six companies of the 11th were likewise employed. The extreme thickness of the jungle, while it afforded the enemy the advantage of a deliberate aim at the European officers, broke the troops, and when they penetrated through it in small numbers to the plain, they were two or three times driven back, the enemy being there in great force, and perfectly fresh, while a few of the Mahratta infantry, pushing forward irregularly whenever the enemy appeared to be broke, fell back upon the seapoys as soon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them into confusion. A corps of about 300, composed chiefly of Christians, (natives), were drawn up in Captain Little's rear; and, on his pointing out where they might be of service, they expressed their readiness to go wherever he might wish, but that they had not a single cartridge, in which state they had come into the field. It was not till after a contest of two hours, that any impression was made on the enemy. Three of their guns then fell into the hands of the British. They were encamped, part on the plain within the ravine, and part in another plain, a little way beyond it. Many of the tents were standing and a good deal of ammunition and baggage left on the ground. From the nature of the ground, the route they had taken was not exactly known, and it required some time to collect the troops to pursue them. As soon as the route was ascertained, Cap. Little pursued them with the troops which Cap. Riddel had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their guns and tumbrils, firing occasionally, and beating their drums, in hopes

hopes of making their people stand, particularly at the gateway of a small village, about three miles within the jungle, but without effect: the road was strewed with arms, cattle, baggage, and some killed and wounded. Fatigue and the allurements of plunder, diminished the numbers of the victors every minute, but the pursuit was continued till sun-set; previous to which, they came up with and passed seven guns, which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. Captain Little hoped to have come to a plain, where his men might have stayed the night, and covered the guns, &c. but finding none, and learning from the prisoners, that the enemy had relinquished all their guns, he rode back to give such orders as might appear necessary in other quarters, desiring Captain Riddel to follow slowly, and collect *all the* troops he could. When the British passed the guns, the bullocks were yoked to them, and Captain Little hoped that the Mahrattas might have carried them towards the entrance of the jungle; but before his return the plunderers had cut away the bullocks. He then sent orders to Captain Riddel, to stay with the guns all night, at the same time promising to reinforce him. He afterwards met Captain Thompson of the artillery near the enemy's encampment, and desired him to proceed to reinforce Captain Riddel with all the men of the 9th and 11th battalions that he could collect, which he executed with considerable alacrity. The 8th battalion remained on the enemy's ground till night, and the 9th and 11th with Captain Riddel, three miles within the jungle, with directions to stay till the guns were carried off, which was done in the course of the next forenoon. From the impediments on the road, they did not reach the gate-way, where the guns had been left,

till

LORD HEATHFIELD

till ten o'clock at night. The Mahratta cavalry had scarce an opportunity of acting in the course of the day. The next morning they proceeded, five coss from its entrance, to a village, called Munduggoody, in which they found a great quantity of baggage. The ground was so favourable to the enemy, that not many of them were killed by the fire of the British. Several, however, lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, and not more than three hundred horse are said to have passed the village. The infantry were completely routed and dispersed; a commandant and bukshy were taken, who said that they had left their entrenched encampment, near Simogn, about four days, not deeming it a tenable post, nor having sufficient supplies; and that they had determined to defend themselves in their new situation. That the force was seven cushoons, consisting of, at least, 7000 infantry, and 800 cavalry, under the command of the Nabob Ruzza Saheb, or Ally Ruzza, a relation of Tippoo, though, indeed, the general report was, that, including the artillery, they were 10,000 strong, and that, on the morning of the action, a few elephants, with a great deal of baggage, had been sent off to the south-westward.

About 300 horses fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, with 600 of the artillery bullocks; ten pieces of cannon, with three very fine tumbrils, were taken; some other tumbrils and carts were plundered in the jungle and left there.

In this action the British had one lieutenant killed, and three lieutenants and one serjeant wounded; not one private either killed or wounded, the enemy aiming only at the officers. The Mahrattas had sixteen men killed and thirty-two wounded, chiefly officers.

Such are the series of actions which occupied this brilliant campaign; a campaign which lost none of its merits in India from the benign character of the commander-in-chief. We are, however, arrived at a period which put a temporary close to hostilities, in a manner which had been but little pursued on the continent, and redounded to the credit as well as the honour of the British arms.

BATTLE OF SERINGAPATAM.

Lord Cornwallis attacked Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital, on the 5th of February, 1792. Having encamped seven miles to the northward of this place, from whence he had information that Tippoo had taken possession of the north bank of the river, with his fronts and flanks covered by a bounding hedge, and a number of ravines, swamps, and water-courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts, full of cannon, as well as the artillery of the fort, and the works of the island,

Lord Cornwallis conceived it would cost him a great number of men to attack the camp in the day, and, perhaps, the success might be uncertain; he therefore determined to make the attempt in the night, and for this purpose, he marched as soon after sun-set as the troops could be formed, in three divisions. The right division, commanded by General Meadows, and the centre division by himself, were destined for the attack of Tippoo Saib's camp, the left, consisting of four battalions, under the command of Colonel Maxwell, was ordered to attack the works that Tippoo was constructing on the heights, above the Garrigat Pagoda.

The

The officers commanding the leading corps in the right and left divisions were directed, after driving Tippoo's army from their camp, to endeavour to pursue them through the river, and establish themselves on the island; and it was recommended to Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell to attempt to pass the river, if, after having possessed himself of the heights, he saw that their attack was successful.

The first and centre divisions were so fortunate as to accomplish completely the objects proposed. Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell gained the heights, and afterwards passed the river, and the first five corps of the centre division crossed over to the island, leaving Lord Cornwallis in possession of the camp, which was then standing, and all the artillery of Tippoo's right wing. The division of the right, by some accident, approached very near a very strong detached work, which it was not Lord Cornwallis's intention to assault that night, and which would have fallen into their hands without any trouble, if they succeeded in taking Tippoo's camp.

The advanced-guard engaged in the attack of this work, before they could be prevented by the officers in the front of the column; and the latter, who had been used to carry forts with much facility, did not think it necessary, or perhaps creditable, to oblige them to desist; but the garrison of this redoubt carried themselves very differently from those they lately met with, and their resistance was so obstinate, that it was not carried without the loss of several men, and a great delay.

By this time the firing at the centre had ceased, and General Meadows concluding from that circumstance, that Lord Cornwallis was in possession of the whole camp, and apprehending that a part of his corps might

be wanted to support the island, wished to communicate with him as soon as possible.

Some guides, who undertook to conduct his division to join his lordship by a direct road, led him to the Garrigat Pagoda without his meeting with them, and daylight coming on, it would not admit of his undertaking any further operations.

These untoward circumstances did not deprive Lord Cornwallis of some solid advantages of the victory, for his force was in possession of the redoubts on all the ground on the north side of the river, and of great part of the island. But as the force with which he remained in Tippoo's camp, did not exceed three battalions, and as he found from parties which he sent out, that the left wing of Tippoo's army kept their ground all night, he could not bring off any trophies from the field, except those which were very near to the spot.

In this affair Lord Cornwallis took sixty guns of iron and brass, and his loss amounted to 553 Europeans and natives, in killed, wounded, and missing.

The decided successes of the troops under Lord Cornwallis, induced Tippoo Saib to agree to a peace, which was announced under a discharge of twenty-one guns from the walls of the fort; a peace, which, while it restored the long wished-for tranquillity to our possessions in India, secured the most honourable advantages to the British empire.

The following formed the principal preliminary articles:

Tippoo cedes to his allies one half of his dominions, the selections to be left to their own choice, and to be made from those parts which lay contiguous to the territories of the respective parties; and all below the Ghauts, both

both on this side the peninsula, and on the Malabar coast, to be possessed by the Company. Tippoo to pay three crores and thirty lacks of rupees to the allied armies, as a reimbursement of the expences of the war, and to release all prisoners in his possession, subjects of Great Britain, without reserve.

His two sons are to remain as hostages in the Carnatic for the due observance of the treaty in all its parts.—On the evening of the 24th of February, 1791, the young princes arrived at the camp, in pursuance of the preliminary articles of the treaty, and were conducted to the tents pitched for their reception. Captain Welsh, with his battalion, had the charge of the young princes.

Thus was the mission of Earl Cornwallis successfully ended, and in a way the most honourable to himself.

We add to this section, though beyond its chronological extent, the two following affairs, arising from the *settlement* of the treaty, because they are dignified by the name of Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose prowess had by this time been called to the present scene.

BATTLE OF TANNORE.

A negociation had taken place, which promised to secure the districts, contiguous to Sherrypoolcherry, from the ravages of the refractory Rajahs, and of Anna Mounta, the Mopalar chief. But hardly was every apparent dispute settled, and they put in quiet possession of their houses and estates, than fresh inconsistent demands were made, altogether incompatible with the Company's interests; these being refused, an attack was instantly meditated against a fort situated between

Tannore and Boghoa, then occupied by a small detachment from the English grenadier battalion. They chose the dead of the night for the execution of this design, and it so far succeeded, that the havildar, commanding this post, and two seapoys, were killed; many others were severely wounded, one of whom died next day of his wounds. The assailants were so numerous, that the whole must have fallen a sacrifice, had not the vicinity of our force, stationed at Tannore, created some uneasiness about their own safety. The enemy did not retire without the reward due to their temerity; and to the praise of the seapoys be it said, they remained firm at their post, and, although attacked by disproportionate numbers, completely baffled every attempt of the Rajah's troops to carry it. This breach of faith again occasioned the military to be put in motion. Major Maray having obtained intelligence of the Rajah's situation, marched with the 2d grenadier battalion, and was joined by a detachment from the army. The troops assembled at, and surrounded the bottom of the hill, where the Rajah was said to have taken post, but he had got information of their approach and effected his escape to the jungles.

BATTLE OF FUTTIG GHURR.

Early in October, Sir Ralph Abercromby was a good way up the Ganges, intending to visit the vizier at Lucknow, and to review the troops in the field.

On his hearing of Colaum Mahomet's treacherous conduct, Sir Ralph gave orders for the troops at Cawnpore and Futtig Ghurr, to be ready for the field at the time he should reach those stations.

On

On the 20th of October, the Rohillas attacked Sir Ralph, when, after a very severe action, the troops gained a victory at a dear purchase. The return in killed and wounded was greater than in any battle that had been fought there for many years. There were killed, one Colonel, one major, four captains, and fourteen subalterns; sixty-four Europeans, rank and file, and about five hundred natives, rank and file, killed; also sixteen horses; twelve officers wounded, many native seapoys and European soldiers wounded.

The whole line was ordered to be under arms early in the morning. The army moved forward in one line, the artillery stationed in the intervals of corps; the cavalry on the right flank; the charge of the enemy was most daring and gallant; both lines met and intermingled. The bayonet prevailed, and the English army pursued the enemy across the Doojure Nullah. The enemy consisted, on a moderate computation, of 25,000 men, about 4000 of them were cavalry, who directed their whole force against the reserve, and did dreadful execution. The number of the enemy slain was very great. The loss of the English, in European officers, was very afflicting. Major Bolton was shot, after having cut down several of the assailants.

The charge on the part of the enemy was singularly striking; they formed in line infinitely beyond the extent of the English, in deep wedges, supposed to be of fifty deep.

When the signal, which was two guns from the centre of line, was given to the English for their advancing, they moved in good order forward. When both lines had come within about 500 yards, Golaum's men scattered individually, approaching in that extraordinary

dinary manner, and contested the point with their bayonets. The enemy appeared to despise their musquetry, and upon every discharge of artillery embraced the ground, instantly rising, and advancing to the charge. Their arms were spears, match-locks, and swords, which former they employed with destructive effect; and their attack, as if by universal consent, was called the Highland charge. Najeer Cawn was killed in the action. Ormes Cawn was wounded. There never was a more justifiable war than this, at least there never was grosser provocation given.

Golaum Mahomet, whilst he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore districts. He was told, that when he retired within the limits of his father's jaghire, his story would be heard with attention; and he was given some time to comply with that condition. Instead of which, he advanced posts within musquet-shot of the English piquets, and fired upon a party of cavalry, stationed in advance with the piquets. This intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golaum's part, by opening his artillery at half past nine. The English signal-guns were fired at thirty-five minutes after that hour, and the action at the different stages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field in every direction, lasted till near eleven o'clock; and, with the time taken up to pursue in order of battle, the English did not reach their destination till four or five o'clock. When they arrived on the banks of Drojovor Nullah, Golaum left the greater part, if not the whole, of his guns and camp equipage. The enemy's retreat was so complete, that they could not discover a single horseman when they got to the Nullah.

The Vizier of Lucklow joined the army of the Eng-

Engrav'd by J. Chapman.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

lish, the day after the battle, with a large body of infantry and cavalry.

A few days after, Golaum Mahomet gave himself up to the general, and a treaty was set on foot. On the 4th of December Golaum was sent a prisoner to Cawnpore, and on the 7th, the treaty was finally adjusted and signed.

The revenue of the Rohillah chief's country was thirty lacks of rupees annually; this was equally divided between the vizier and the Rohillah chief, who was also to be tributary to the vizier's will and pleasure.

This treasure was not expected to escape notice; Fizulah Cawn left a crore of rupees, which the vizier would, no doubt, look after with a watchful eye, and the general for the expences of the campaign.

It was reported, that, about this time, the troops had in their possession seven tumbrils filled with gold mohurs, value nearly six hundred thousand pounds sterling, of which the vizier graciously presented the army with eleven lacs of rupees, (about 100,000l.) besides providing liberally for the widows and children of the British officers killed in the bloody conflict, to which he was indebted for the preservation of his dominions, and probably his life.

We cannot chuse a more favourable or proper opportunity than the present, for a biographical notice of the amiable nobleman, whose Asiatic command we have just described.

CHARLES, the elder son of the Earl CORNWALLIS, from whom are also descended those ornaments of the church and the navy; the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, was born on the 31st of December, 1738. After a private but excellent

cellent education, he entered at once into the army, and at the early age of twenty, was captain of a light company, in Colonel Crauford's corps.

In 1762, Lord Brome, (the title of the heir to this earldom) accompanied the Marquis of Granby to the continent as aid-de-camp, and for his distinguished behaviour was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 12th regiment of foot. In the next year he succeeded to the title, on the decease of his father, and took his seat in the House of Peers. In 1765, he was nominated a Lord of the Bed-chamber, and aid-de-camp to his majesty, by which he obtained the rank of colonel, and was soon afterwards appointed to the command of the 33d regiment of foot, which he still holds, and the lieutenancy of the Tower.

In 1768, the Earl Cornwallis was married to Miss Jemima Tulikens Jones, a young lady at once rich and beautiful, but what was infinitely of greater value, of high qualities of heart and mind. The union was so completely affectionate, that, after producing two children, and yielding the strongest connubial felicity, when his lordship was compelled to embark with his regiment for America, after using every means, consistent with her respect for him, to prevent his departure, she literally fell a prey to her attachment, and died as she had lived—an example of female fidelity.

——"Was not this love indeed!"

The following tender, but romantic incident, is said to have accompanied her decease: In commemoration of the misery that rankled in her bosom, it is said, that she ordered a slip of thorn to be set on her left breast, which being obeyed, it afterwards grew into a considerable

derable tree. It gave rise to the following lines of an ingenious and learned writer, who supposes her addressing her lord:

"So Heaven ordains, love must to duty yield,
Britannia calls Cornwallis to the field;
Such sober sadness does my mind employ,
As dwells within the neighbourhood of joy!
Yet go, my only life, where glory leads,
Astonish Europe with thy warlike deeds,
When you return, with crowns of laurel drest,
You'll find a thorn deep rooted in my breast!"

Shortly after the arrival of Lord Cornwallis in America, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and distinguished himself as an active partisan in the *petite guerre*, which long prevailed, and as we have seen.—After the American War, his lordship returned to his native country, but solitary amid the anxious attentions of private friendship, and the honours of public esteem.

On the embarrassment of the East Indian affairs, as we have before stated, his lordship went to India as governor-general; and after the exertions we have witnessed, returned with additional credit in 1792. He was now created a marquis, admitted to the privy-council, and nominated master-general of the ordnance.

In 1798, the troubles of Ireland called for a character similar to that of the state of India, and Marquis Cornwallis again interfered in behalf of his country, and rendered the viceroyalty popular by the benign and liberal principles that actuated his conduct. In 1801, his lordship resigned his power, and returned home, yet vigorous and active, though in an advanced age. Denied, how-

however, the sweets of tranquillity, after such a various and ardent life, he was again called upon to give his conciliating aid to India, and again accepted the charge.

The Marquis Cornwallis was affable, generous, manly, and cheerful, and it is not long since, the present writer heard his lordship exclaim, in descending from the house of Lord Chatham, with that nobleman, in a heavy shower of rain, when the porter attended with an umbrella: "God's blood, man! what do you bring that thing to me for; I'm neither sugar nor salt?"

In this last and extraordinary exertion, however, in compliance with the wishes of the East India company, Marquis Cornwallis could not be expected long to preserve a life which had been so constantly and so actively employed in the service of his country. Accordingly his lordship, whose health had experienced some injury from the voyage, declined as soon as he arrived in India, and being on the road to join and take the command in person of the British army, he died at Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares, on the fifth of October, 1805, and in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

That country, which had already erected statues to his memory, expressed the deepest grief for his dissolution; the flag of Fort William, as soon as the news arrived, was hoisted half staff high, and continued so till sun-set; and sixty-six minute-guns, accordant with the years of his age, were fired from the ramparts: solemnities, which were ordered to be repeated at all the principal military stations, and posts in the East Indias, including Prince of Wales's Island and Ceylon.

Ceylon. It was determined to erect a mausoleum over his remains at Ghazepoor, and an extraordinary gazette, from Calcutta, announced the important loss with due reverence and formality to the subordinate governments, and to the world.

The character of the Marquis Cornwallis is one that will long be received with amenity, by every party and description of men. The utility of his interference, therefore, in circumstances, for which he was not entirely calculated, has been acknowledged by those best acquainted with the subjects of his interference. Of these, his diplomatic mission to the French Republic, which produced the celebrated Treaty of Amiens, with the mention of which we have purposely forborne to interrupt his military career, is sufficiently known; and, whatever its defects, is a powerful illustration of the qualities ascribed to this amiable nobleman.

WAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

(Including the Campaigns of the Duke of York.)

1792 *to* 1797.

Brief View of the French Revolution—Origin of the War—Battle of Jemappe—Siege of Breda—Battle of Aix la Chappelle—of Cassel—Famars—Lincelles—Embarkation of the Duke of York—Account of His Royal Highness—Sieges of Valenciennes and Condé—Battle of Cateau—of Villers en Couché—of Camp de Cæsar—Siege of Landrecy—Battle of Tournay—of Kaiserslautern—of Fleurus—The Expedition of the Earl of Moira, in aid of the Duke of York—Account of the Earl of Moira—Battle of Edikhoffen—of Tripstadt—of Boxtel—of Liege—of Juliers—Siege of Maestricht—Battle of Heupen—Retreat of the British Troops—Battle of Maestricht—of Manheim—of Mayence—of Alzey—of Frankenthal—of Kreutznach—of Kaiserslautern—of Lodi—Passage of Moreau over the Rhine—Siege of Kehl—Battle of Kirpen—of Felbach—of Brescia—of Mettingen—of Kornach—Moreau's Retreat from Germany—Battle of Fribourg—of Schlingen—of Arcola—Siege of Kehl.

THE events of the period, to which we are now arrived, are the most important, both in a military and civil view, that have ever occupied the attention of mankind. We have already alluded to the political result of the interference of France in the American war; but there is reason to believe, that its consequences formed a small part only of the causes that led to the great revolution, which gives title to our present section. Into these causes

causes it is not our business here to enquire, any farther than may be necessary to recal the attention of the soldier to the circumstances of the following battles, or to gratify a laudable curiosity.

The state of France, increased to an overgrown monarchy, composed of a variety of dissonant governments, and overwhelmed with powerful parties, opposing each other in every thing but the existing order of society, became poor and weak, a ponderous form without power, and presenting a miserable and disjointed spectacle, when it should have offered even extraordinary attractions. To a people, recent from the contemplation of the beauteous visions of Helvetius, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Raynal, (some of which distance led them to conceive as realized in the western world), the deformity of public distress must have been incredibly disgusting. And as misfortune, self incurred, is deficient of pity, so that of those, who held the helm of a foundering empire, excited every sentiment but those the least likely to support its existence. No sooner had that helm been deserted by those no longer capable of steering the bulky and shattered vessel, than all the conflicting passions of man were awakened in the different mobs of factions emulous of rule; and the consequence was the total loss of the ancient monarchy of France. Nor were these passions confined to the French nation itself, but extending to the surrounding governments, induced even schemes for its dismemberment or seizure.

The different factions, however, after several modifications, resolved themselves at length into two prominent parties, each of which, for a time, held a share in the executive government. After effecting together

the dissolution of the ancient regimen, the party of the mountain, or Jacobins, in 1793, obtained the ascendency over the Girondists, or Brissotins, who avowed a sort of palliative measures, and obtained the sway of France by a rod of iron, justly distinguished as the reign of terror. These adopted the principle of suffering nothing to interfere with their plan of universal government; in which they reverted entirely to first principles, and constrained every existing system.

Before this, however, the neighbouring powers, from different motives, had commenced hostilities, to which the English nation conceived it necessary to join her power, as an impediment to the progress of a political system which threatened to overturn all others. Austria interfered with vigour, from the relation of Leopold II. with the unhappy queen of the disordered country, while Prussia considered some interests at stake, which required its hasty intervention. In the cause, which adopted for its principle the preservation of royalty, England sent her strength to the scene of a regicide war, under the auspices of her princes of the blood, and a loyal and powerful nobility.

The result was a contest such as never has been recorded among nations, in which, notwithstanding the combined effects of want, anarchy, and treachery at home, the armies of France have displayed such a series of fortunate and brilliant achievements, as have excited for the safety of her opponents, a fear which nothing but the wisdom of British generals, and the energy of a British minister, supported by the unrivalled aid of an immortal navy, could have repressed in the allied powers.

The

The first action which took place between France and her new opponents, was denominated

THE BATTLE OF JEMAPPE.

With this and the following, it is necessary to begin our account, because, though the Duke of York, who commanded the English forces, had not yet arrived in the field, some of his troops had been combined with the allies immediately on the commencement of the war.

In the end of October, 1792, General Dumourier, who then conducted the French army, was at Valenciennes, employed in collecting troops to act against the Austrian Netherlands in a winter campaign. Particular attention was paid by him to the artillery, of which he drew together a very formidable train, of all sorts.

At this period the Austrians were retiring by degrees from the French territory, towards Tournay and Mons.

On the 4th of November, Dumourier had entered the Austrian Netherlands with his army, marching in nine columns, and advanced to Bousu, where the Austrians had an excellent position. Soon after he was joined by General Haville, and his detachments from Bavay, and the army took possession of the territory of Delonges.

On the 5th of November, in the morning, Dumourier reconnoitered the position of the enemy. The Austrian army consisted, according to some accounts, of from 20 to 28,000 men, commanded by the Duke of Saxe Jeschen; but, according to another, said to have been drawn up under the eye of the Duke of Brunswick, it is asserted, that, on this occasion, there were 60,000 French against only 15,000 Austrians.

The Austrian right extended to the village of Jemappe, and their left towards Mont Palisel. They were posted in all this length on a woody hill, where they had posted, as in an amphitheatre, three tiers of redoubts, furnished with twenty pieces of heavy artillery, at least as many field-pieces, besides three field-pieces for each battalion, amounting in all to one hundred pieces of cannon.

The army of Dumourier was plentifully supplied with artillery; but on account of the advantage, which the elevated situation of the enemy's guns afforded them, it would have been the height of imprudence to have trusted the event of the day to artillery alone.

Dumourier, relying on the energy and spirit of his troops, and the strong desire they evinced to be led to action, determined on a vigorous and close attack in the course of the following day.

On the afternoon of the 5th, several partial skirmishes took place between the contending armies, and General Harville was enabled, with 600 men, to take possession of the heights of Framery, while Dumourier took a position, with his right towards Framery, and his left extending towards Horine, having the enemy immediately in front.

On the morning of the 6th, he ordered twelve sixteen-pounders, the same number of twelve-pounders, and also of six-pounders, to be advanced and disposed in the front of his lines, by which disposition Harville had the advantage of flanking the enemy's left.

Dumourier, in person, commanded the attack on the right; that of the centre was led by other generals.

At seven in the morning, a very heavy fire of artillery commenced on both sides. This continued with-

out intermission, and without any decided effect on either side, till ten o'clock. The troops of France by this time had displayed great eagerness to engage the enemy with fixed bayonets. This mode of attack was recommended by the Generals Egalité, the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, and Bournonville; but it was necessary, previously, to approach certain of the enemy's batteries, and to occupy a village, then in the possession of the Austrians, and without which, the French could not attack the lines of Jemappe.

The direction of this attack was entrusted to Colonel Thuvenot, an officer of merit and experience. His efforts were to be directed against that village, called Carignon, and Jemappe, and the right of the Austrian intrenchments, as soon as he had effected his object.

To the left Harville was ordered to carry his batteries nearer to the enemy, by which means he could produce a more considerable impression, and, supported by Bournonville, who was ordered at soon to attack the left, to keep them in check towards that quarter.

This was the time appointed for the general assault, when the centre of the French army moved on in columns, in regular order, to carry the lower tier of the Austrian batteries.

This service was readily effected, but not without considerable confusion and disorder in the French line. Of this disorder the Austrian general wished to take advantage, and for that purpose detached the cavalry to charge the French.

This movement was soon discovered by Dumourier, who instantly gave orders for the hussars and chasseurs to cover the infantry, and to charge and repel the enemy;

my: and he was himself of considerable use, in forming and directing the manœuvre.

While the French cavalry were successfully employed in this business, the infantry, under the command of Egalité, pushed on to gain the second tier of redoubts. After this was performed, with great bravery, there was still another effort to be made, in order to gain the summit of the heights, where the Austrians were posted, to make their greatest stand.

The intrepidity of the French, and their coolness in surmounting the complicated difficulties as they occurred, in the course of a long contested engagement, had very considerably deranged the Austrians.

At two in the afternoon, they completely gave way on all sides; neither did they attempt to occupy or dispute any of the posts, which remained to be defended, between the heights of Jemappe and Mons. They entered this place in the most irregular manner, which partook more of flight than of the defeat of a regular army, whose discipline and courage had hitherto been regarded as equal, if not superior, to those of any troops in Europe.

"The Austrians lost in this action (says Dumourier himself), the most terrible in the memory of man, 4000 in killed and wounded, and nearly the same number missing and disbanded." The loss of the French, the same general *modestly* states at about 300 killed, and double the number wounded.

It must here be observed, that the French studiously endeavoured in their accounts of battles, to diminish their own loss, whilst they exaggerated, beyond bounds, that of their opponents: at the same time, that it was well understood, and has been often since confirmed, that

that Dumourier was in the habit of estimating his loss, in an action, not by the actual number of the poor young lads, whose lives were so freely expended, (for the old troops of the line were carefully reserved for particular occasions), as by the difference between the numbers of those he led into battle in the morning, and that of his army the following day. For such was the constant influx of recruits of national guards, of all ages and descriptions, that they resembled a never-failing torrent; and it might very well happen, that after the battle of Jemappe, the deficiency of his army might not exceed the small number he has stated.

It is curious to observe, that the author of the Life of Dumourier, (an English translation of which was published by Johnson, in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1796), in his account of the battle of Jemappe, vol. iii. p. 342, says, that, "after the action, it was absolutely necessary to allow the army two hours repose, and to make a distribution of bread and brandy. The troops, (he adds) had not yet eaten any thing, and it was not then the custom to intoxicate the soldiers, in order to lead them on to battle."

This last sentence fully establishes what had often been asserted, by even impartial observers of the French armies, that intoxication was but too frequently resorted to, that the troops might be rendered insensible to danger, and fit to engage in the most desperate enterprises. Besides this, the observation being introduced here, seems to be a tacit admission, that the fact was just contrary to what the writer asserts.

Upon the whole, the success of the French, at the battle of Jemappe, was obtained by dint of numbers, and by the patriotic zeal and enthusiasm of the troops, and their

their confidence in the general, which he had the happy art to inspire. Many of them, particularly the volunteers,* were also greatly elated, by their former success in other parts of the country; besides that, it was notorious, that Dumourier expended these men, with the most unbounded profusion, whilst the old regular troops were spared as much as the exigency of the case would allow.

"Come along, my brave volunteers," Dumourier was wont to call out, "yours is the post of honour!"

SIEGE OF BREDA.

On the 23d of February, 1793, at half past seven in the morning, a trumpet, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the Bosch Gate, of Breda, and was conducted to the commandant, of whom he demanded, in the name of General Dumourier, the surrender of this city; but he was sent back with a refusal about noon.

At three o'clock in the afternoon hostilities commenced. The French threw several bombs and howitzers into the city, the first of which was so well directed, as to fall before the grand guard-room, and wounded a grenadier, the others damaged several houses.

The general alarm was beat, and the military repaired to their post. The bombarding became very hot on

* It is to be observed, that the greater part of Dumourier's army, however, did not consist of the *volunteers*, afterwards called the national guards, but of peasantry, raised in the French provinces contiguous to the country of the enemy.

both

both sides, till half past six in the morning, when it ceased for some time.

On Sunday morning, at half past two, the French renewed the bombardment in a furious manner, which was answered by the garrison, and lasted until seven in the morning, at which time it was found that the French had thrown upwards of 150 shells, and had thereby shattered sixty houses nearly to pieces; few of the inhabitants, however, were killed, as they had mostly concealed themselves in their cellars.

About noon, another trumpeter, attended by a staff-officer, arrived at the Bosch Gate, and summoned the city again, threatening to reduce it to ashes, and to give no quarter to the garrison if they refused to surrender.

A council of war was held immediately, and towards the evening, a major, accompanied by a drummer, was sent to the French general, with whom he stayed until Monday morning.

On his return, notice was given that the capitulation was concluded, which happy tidings tranquillized the anxious minds of the citizens.

It was also added, "that the garrison were to march out with all the honours of war, each battalion with two field-pieces, in order to proceed to Bois-le-duc, Thiel, Bommel, and Utrecht, with full liberty to remain in the service of the States-general, and to serve against all their enemies whatever."

In consequence of this capitulation, the battalion of Orange Nassau marched, at four o'clock, out of the Bosch Gate, with part of the battalion of Van Dam, drums beating, colours flying, and two field-pieces.

Previous to which, about three o'clock, about 450 French

French infantry, and a party of cuirassiers, entered and took possession of the different posts.

Breda is a city of Brabant, situated on the river Merk, twenty-seven miles N. E. from Antwerp. In the year 1551, this city was mastered by the Prince of Parma. But the Hollanders, under Prince Maurice of Nassau, retook it in 1590, by surprise, with the loss of only thirty-six men. The method Prince Maurice took to effect this design, was the sending a boat up the canal into the city, laden with turf, under which he concealed sixty soldiers, who made themselves masters of the castle, and afterwards took the city by capitulation. The inhabitants of Breda tell a remarkable tale of one of these soldiers, who being unable to abstain from coughing, by reason of the cold season, he desired his comrades to kill him, lest the noise he was necessitated to make, should discover their project, and they all be butchered or made slaves: but whether he was killed or not, we are not made acquainted.

In 1625, Breda was besieged, and taken by the Spanish general, Spinola, with an army of 18,000 men; the city being at this time in a better state of defence than ever. The loss of this important place greatly afflicted the Hollanders; they sought every opportunity to regain it, and in the year 1637, it was surrendered to the Prince of Orange.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

On March 3, 1793, the French were driven from Aix-la-Chapelle, which they had entered in December 7, 1792, in their progress into the Austrian Netherlands, by the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and were defeated with the loss of 4000 men, 1600 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon.

During the French being in possession of this town, about the middle of January, 1793, a bloody engagement took place near this city, between the French troops, commanded by Bournonville, and the Austrians, commanded by General Clairfayt, who retreated with the loss of 1200 men; the loss of the Austrians was 150 killed and wounded.

Aix-la-Chapelle is an imperial town in Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, very large and beautiful, much frequented by foreigners on account of its hot-bath. It is famous for being the burial-place of the great Charlemagne, who intended to have made it the capital of his empire, but his project miscarried; and likewise for the treaties of 1668 and 1748.

BATTLE OF CASSEL.

On the 7th of April, 1793, the French, to the amount of 12,000 men, left Cassel, in three divisions, and attacked the intrenchments belonging to the Prussian army. The two first divisions were repulsed, but the third succeeded, where the Hessians were posted, and

took a redoubt defended by a battalion; the Hessians being reinforced, the French were obliged to give way, and the redoubt was retaken with fixed bayonets: the French loss in this affair amounted to 3000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and 19 pieces of cannon.

Cassel is the capital of the Landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, Germany.

Such was the situation of the hostile armies, when his Royal Highness the Duke of York, (who first attended with Lord Auckland, on the 8th of April, a congress of the representatives of the combined powers at Antwerp, for the formation of a plan of future operations) took the command of thirty thousand British, Hessian, and Hanoverian troops, and fixed his head-quarters at Tournay.

We shall precede our account of the progress of his Royal Highness by a brief notice of the circumstances of a life, which, since its earliest infancy, has been devoted to the military service of his country: although the lives of British princes, happily precluded by the order of the constitution from many opportunities of vicissitude, cannot be expected to afford matter of other interest than is produced by the contemplation of elevated principles and dignified heroism; and the patriotism which disdains the tender pleasures, and the vices of the best of courts, for the toils and dangers of the tented field.

FREDERIC, second son of their Britannic Majesties, was born on the 16th of August, 1763, and his royal brother and himself, at a proper age, placed under the care of the late Earl of Harcourt, and Dr. Markham, then Bishop of Chester: the late Duke of Montague and Dr. Hurd, then Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, after-

afterwards filled the important offices of governor and tutor, and all bore testimony to the excellent qualities which thus early characterized the two eldest princes of the realm.

On the vacation of the bishoprick of Osnaburgh, in Germany, when the appointment to that see became by rotation vested in his majesty, he conferred it on Prince Frederic, while yet an infant, the best evidence of his promising character, and a favourable mark of regard in the best of fathers. The revenue is stated at not less than 30,000*l.* per annum. At four years old His Royal Highness was, on the death of his great uncle, William Duke of Cumberland, appointed Grand Master and first Knight Companion of the Bath, (a dispensation being granted on account of age) and before he had reached seventeen, he obtained the rank of colonel in the army. These circumstances evince a prematurity of talent which subsequent events have justified, and confer additional praise where the highest is due, on the paternal and patriotic attention of a monarch who has been always the father of his people.

Having, in 1780, received the command of a troop of horse grenadier guards, his Royal Highness being committed to the care of General Grenville, was sent to the electorate of Hanover, for the purpose of completing his military education in Germany. The annual review of Frederic the Great of Prussia was of course a primary object, and here he found another and softer attraction, to win him to the military school. This was the princess, who has since become, with so much credit to herself and the royal family, his Royal Highness's amiable consort, and a princess of England. While on the continent, he visited all the German courts, and the

King of Prussia, notwithstanding his recent dissatisfaction with England, appeared greatly pleased with his Royal Highness, and expressed his favourable hopes that he would become a good general.

Prince Frederic having come of age, and completed his education, returned to England in 1781, and was immediately created a peer of Great Britain and Ireland, by the titles of Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster. At the same time, he was appointed to the command of the 2d or Coldstream regiment of footguards, and then made the tour of Europe. On his return, he had an household appointed, and took up his residence in a convenient and elegant mansion, which had been erected for him (we believe) by Mr. Holland, at the east end of St. James's Park. From the accumulation of the revenues of the diocese of Osnaburgh, the king purchased an estate for his Royal Highness at Allerton Mauleverer, in Yorkshire, for more than one hundred thousand pounds. This delightful estate was, however, sacrificed to the high sense of delicacy and honour, which always marked his character in the eagerest pursuit of play; nor is this less a trait of peculiar brightness in the character of his Royal Highness, that it arises from a prohibited sport. For if seduced by the brilliant attractions of a practice, dangerous in some instances, or liable to be sullied by the dirty avarice of mean or vicious minds, the amiable dupe of his fortune, or of fouler causes, preserves the integrity of his mind inviolable, it is a stronger test of mental rectitude than all the theories of untempted prudence, or the cold representations of unexercised wisdom.

In 1788, the Duke of York made his first essay in parliamentary eloquence on the subject of the regency, and resented,

resented; it is said, with great warmth and energetic language, the want of confidence exhibited by the ministry towards his royal brother. This essay was, however, honourable to his sentiments and oratorical powers, and was received by the House of Peers with general and respectful attention.

An incident occurred about this time, which excited curiosity beyond the ordinary pale of those transactions, from one of the parties being of the blood royal. This was the dispute between his Royal Highness and the Hon. Col. Lenox, the nephew of the Duke of Richmond, respecting an observation of the Duke on some words incompatible with the character of a gentleman, supposed to have been used to that gentleman at the club at D'Aubigny's. On Colonel Lenox addressing his Royal Highness on the parade on the subject, he refused an answer during the period of duty; but after the business of the day was over, acquainted him with his intention to disrobe himself of every kind of rank in the decision of the question. The consequence was a message from Colonel Lenox, on which they met at Wimbledon Common, where the Duke of York, with the utmost magnanimity, received the colonel's fire with much danger, and then fired his pistol in the air. The seconds were the brave and distinguished Lord Rawdon, on the part of his Royal Highness, and the Earl of Winchelsea, on behalf of Colonel Lenox. The affair, as might, therefore, be readily supposed, from all concerned, ended mutually to the honour of both parties.

The contract being regularly negotiated between the two courts, the Duke of York again returned to Prussia, to complete the conquest for which he had before made the necessary approaches. Their royal highnesses were

accordingly married at Berlin, and afterwards at the chapel royal of St. James's, a union that led to hopes which have since been ascertained, of the best-founded harmony and happiness.

His Royal Highness was promoted successively to the rank of major and lieutenant-general, and employed with great advantage the intimate knowledge of tactics which he had acquired during his residence in Germany.—At length an undesirable opportunity occurred, when, with the rank of general, his Royal Highness was to lead British battalions to the opposal of the French revolution. Soon after the Christmas of 1803, a detachment of 1800 guards, the same as the "household troops" in other countries, of which we have before had occasion to make mention, was embarked at Greenwich, under the auspices of the royal family, and were followed by his Royal Highness as soon as the expedition was arranged. The circumstances were such as are about to be described, and as have honoured his military education. With the Duke of York were associated, in different periods of the continental campaign, Generals the Earl of Moira, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Fox, Burrard, Coote, Colonels (since Generals) Doyle, Brownrigg, Macdonald, the Marq. of Huntley, &c. names which, if they could not ensure success, at least were sufficient to preserve the British standard, under the most unhappy circumstances, from contempt.

At the conclusion of the campaign, in the beginning of November, the Duke of York returned to England, but rejoined his forces early in the spring of 1794, when his head-quarters were established at Courtray, and brisk preparations were made on both sides for the renewal of hostilities. These proceedings will be found

in the present section, and were not so fortunate as were to be wished, or the valour of the British army deserved. On the return of his Royal Highness, at the conclusion of his second campaign, the Lord Amherst being then deceased, he was made a field-marshal, appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces, and colonel of the 60th regiment, stationary in America.

The return and consequent stay of his Royal Highness, might be supposed a happy circumstance for his amiable consort, who had, during the whole of his absence, secluded herself entirely at Oatlands, in Surry, a rural villa, to which his Royal Highness is much attached, and in which she has created a happy neighbourhood by her benevolence and condescension, extended to every species of merit or distress. Among other exertions of humanity, highly creditable to the royal dutchess, is the establishment of a school for the children of the surrounding peasantry, who are neatly clothed and well-educated, and once a year enjoy a rural fête, under the auspices of their excellent patroness.

On the expedition to the Helder, hereafter related, (in 1799), on behalf of the Stadtholder, his Royal Highness again took the command, with about 30,000 British, Germans, Dutch, and Russians, and returned with them in November following, after an unsuccessful but arduous struggle, in which he evinced much military skill, and great presence of mind. Since that expedition, his Royal Highness has not taken the field in person, but attended to the internal improvement of the army, in which many advantageous alterations have taken place. In particular, access is open and easy to the office of military affairs, and no one experiences the smallest

smallest delay in any application that respects the service.

We cannot better conclude the present notice, than by the words of a recent writer, when characterizing the commander-in chief—"who," says he, "from motives of the purest patriotism, has devoted himself to a life of unremitting activity as well as of danger, who maintains discipline without severity, and who, superior to all selfish and factious interests, not less by the natural elevation of his mind, than of his high birth and station, stands forth the generous protector of merit, though destitute of friends and fortune, and poizes equally to all the scales of justice."

The first position of the British and combined armies was near the town of the same name, and productive of the following action:—

BATTLE OF FAMARS.

A body of sixteen battalions, viz. the brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian infantry, with six squadrons of British light dragoons, four of Hanoverian and eight of Austrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d of May, 1793, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. They were to arrive, at day-break, upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ortie, to establish bridges to pass the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column, of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the works which

which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness, as circumstances might direct: a column, under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover Quesnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of hussars. A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle, several batteries were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as could produce but little effect.

They were answered, and kept in awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After some time spent in cannonading, two divisions of the hussars passed the river without opposition, at a ford in the village of Mersbe. His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired effect; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which had been thrown up upon the commanding heights, behind the village of Famars.

General Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked, upon his side, and carried the intrenchments by assault. The troops of the different nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion

talion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-general Abercromby. Seven pieces of cannon, and near 200 prisoners, were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, and, though superior in number, were attacked by the Hanoverian garde de corps. The contest was of the severest kind; the squadrons mixed with each other, and in the end, the French were defeated, though not without considerable loss to the garde de corps, which had upon this and other occasions suffered: there were three officers killed, one taken, and four wounded; and sixty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about thirty-five men, killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced with part of the troops to a hollow way, within a small distance of the works; but observing, from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportional benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till the next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important position was then occupied by his Royal Highness, who had been joined by the rear of his column.

It appears, that the French generals, foreseeing they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement, in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the

the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Denain. Captain Crauford, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the river, took two squadrons of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between fifty and sixty, took fifty-six prisoners, and eight waggons, and thirty horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and endeavoured to cut off this detachment; they, however, effected their retreat, with the loss of only three men killed, and three horses. The enterprize and good conduct of Captain Crauford, as well as the behaviour of all the other officers and men of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, was highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

General Clairfayt, on his side, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooked the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completed the investment of the place.

In this manner, with a loss of men, on the side of the the allies, which must be deemed very inconsiderable, when compared with the importance of the object which was attained, were the French obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their fate.

This position being obtained, the first grand movement was determined against the two most important towns

towns in the neighbourhood; and due preparations were accordingly made for the

SIEGE OF VALENCIENNES AND CONDE.

In November, 1792, the French army, commanded by General Dumourier, were in possession of Valenciennes. A strong patrol of the combined army attacked, on the 8th of April, the post of Dranautre, which was defended with so much courage by the troops by whom it was occupied, under the command of General Baron de Sollis, that, after having lost one officer, and four men, they were compelled to retreat.

In consequence of the Austrian general being informed, that a body of 800 French had advanced towards Maueran, he ordered a detachment, stationed at Rolingen, to proceed to attack the enemy, which they did with much success, and pursued them to Mont Arleux. Several of the enemy were killed, and one taken prisoner. The Hessians had one man wounded.

The enemy having, on the 13th of April, 1793, posted themselves in the wood of Lingnies, near Beaumont, by which that last post was endangered, Count de Kaunitze, with a view of discovering the intentions of the French, ordered Lieutenant-colonel Count de Mahony to reconnoitre the environs. He set out on the 10th instant, at five in the morning, at the head of 300 chasseurs. Being acquainted with the ground, he made his dispositions accordingly, and attacked the wood on two sides. The piquets of the enemy, about 150 strong stationed at the entrance of the wood, made some stand

at

at first, but as the Austrian troops advanced, they fled, leaving behind a great part of their arms and baggage. The chasseurs pursued. The enemy having reached their second post, again rallied, and commenced a brisk firing. They were at last, however, entirely driven from the wood, with the loss of forty killed, and four prisoners. The French retreated to Hestrud; on the side of the Austrians, seven were wounded. The Austrian generals considered the action of the first instant of the utmost importance; in fact, the whole army advanced near four leagues. The French lost, in killed and wounded, more than 2300 men. The Austrians took 1400 prisoners, a great many baggage-waggons, horses, and ammunition caissons, seventeen of which were entirely loaded with powder. The imperial troops obtained possession of the formidable intrenchments of Haussin, commanding from thence the town and citadel of Valenciennes, and menaced all the towns of Hainhault.

Condé could not hold out many days. The national army entirely disappeared, and returned into its strong holds, between which all communication was cut off.—Count Clairfayt covered himself with glory, and the Prince of Cobourg attributed this brilliant success to the valour and intrepidity of all the officers of the army.

The third parallel was now completed before Valenciennes, and one so far advanced, as to be actually entrenched on the glacis of the covered way; the enemy could scarcely shew a gun on that side, and depended, as was conjectured, on their mines and wet ditch. In addition to this, they still entertained hopes of being relieved by Custine's army.

The obstinate resistance made by this garrison, probably arose from three commissioners, members of the national assembly, who voted for the late king's death, being within the walls, and who knew their fate if they surrendered.

The Austrians were daily informed by deserters, that the inhabitants were very pressing for the gates to be thrown open, although many were hung, and others shut up in prisons, for expressing their wishes on this occasion; they, however, expected the following week would determine the fate of the garrison, but vowed, if compelled to take it by storm, not a human being should be suffered to escape the sword!

In the meantime, Custine was collecting a considerable army to prevent their further progress. They had been reinforced by 12,000 Bohemians, and expected daily 22,000 Hessians and Bohemians. Their force, as a moving army, was at least 120,000 of the best disciplined troops in Europe, equal to contend with any force France could bring against it. It is scarcely possible to do sufficient justice to the discipline and hardiness of the Austrian soldiery. From the 16th to the 17th, at eight in the morning, the communication between the two parallels was continued, so that the troops were there under cover. The first parallel was likewise enlarged. Several parts of communication of trenches were now finished. Some redoubts were reinforced, and the bavins for the raised ways were placed. Several batteries were completed, and strengthened with their artillery. The continuation of their works, particularly between the two parallels, was greatly favoured, on account of the enemy not having fired during the night.

Towards

Towards six o'clock on the next morning, the enemy began a terrible fire. A soldier was badly wounded by a bullet, and a bomb slightly hurt three soldiers of the regiment of M. Wallis.

In the afternoon, the enemy attempted a sortie with a few hundred men; but they were received so warmly that they presently retired.

The garrison recommenced its cannonade at five o'clock in the afternoon, and its fire continued brisk all night. During the night the trenches of communication, between the parallels, were enlarged, and they were pushed forward in zig-zag; the works at the redoubts were finished, and the platforms were began.—After the fruitless sortie attempted by the enemy, during the day, they did not think proper to risk another at night, but contented themselves by disturbing the workmen of the combined army, some times by the firing of musquetry, and throwing some bombs, which only killed one private of Brentan's, and wounded four men belonging to different regiments. On the morning of the 18th, some batteries of the first parallel began to fire upon the town; the enemy returned it, directing their aim against the single battery, which they damaged a little.

On the 19th, the fire appeared from three different quarters at one and the same time. The besiegers pointed all their cannon to these places, in order to excite their confusion. The bombs shot did but little damage. The combined armies did not lose more than ten or twelve men a day. The trenches, which extended in front of the horn-work, from the village of Marby to St. Sauve, were opened on the night of the 17th instant, with about 7,000 men, composed of the Austrians,

Hanoverians, country people, and British, by favour of the darkness of the night, the troops had made great progress, and, unsuspected by the garrison, they had before morning covered themselves in trenches. In the course of the night, and on the 14th, on which day the firing continued from the batteries of the besiegers, and was answered very briskly by the enemy; about sixteen men were killed. In the morning of this day, his Royal Highness the Duke of York summoned the town to surrender; an immediate answer was returned, which was of a very contemptuous nature, and was tied round with a national cockade—"The best reply they could give," they said, "to the summons, was to transmit a copy of the new oath of fidelity, taken by the governor, garrison, and inhabitants, to the French republic; of the threatened bombardment they had little fear, and were determined, not only to risk their houses and property, but all their lives, before they would surrender." Soon after the receipt of this answer, the bombardment commenced from Mount Auzain, and some men were wounded by the enemy's fire. On the 15th and 17th, the town was observed to be on fire in five or six places, but it was soon extinguished; on the 18th, the firing continued, and at five in the evening, the garrison, with about 500 men, made a sortie, and attempted to spike the guns of the allies, but they were repulsed, and suffered much from having been exposed to a heavy charge of grape-shot. On this day all the batteries were opened.

The first parallel line was finished with the loss of about forty killed and wounded, among which number the English lost but few. This loss, considering the workmen, covering parties, &c. amounted to 10,000 men,

men, is comparatively small; the second parallel was completed on the 20th or 21st. The fire, during the day, was kept up against the works, and in the night against the town, in order to harass the garrison as much as possible.

The whole of the British cavalry marched on the 21st to Queinrain, an advanced post between Famars and Quesnoy, which the French were said to have attacked. The Austrians were charmed with the activity of the English upon the works. It was reported, that among the French houses burnt down, was a magazine of grain. The consternation of the French garrison, from observation from different parts of the camp, was great, and they did not seem to conduct themselves as men that would make a vigorous opposition.

Owing to the negligence of the Austrian hussar officer, the French, to the amount of five hundred, beat back the advanced guard, who fell on their piquets. The enemy, advancing to the number of 140, skirmished with the Hanoverian light dragoons, who obliged them to retire. Several of the French were wounded, and one taken prisoner. The English had a serjeant shot, and a light dragoon taken, his horse having fallen and broke his neck. An officer, who fell, lost his horse. The Hanoverians only were engaged, and pursued the French beyond the village.

On the night of the 4th of July, the trenches before Valenciennes were vigorously pushed, and great part within the sappe volante; their length then extended to 304 toises, upon a breadth between five and six feet, and a depth from six to four. During this operation, M. Peretitch had conducted himself with distinction, and in spite of the most violent and incessant fire

of cannon, loaded with cartridge-shot, the interruption was not perceived. The dismounted batteries, damaged by the enemy, were re-established; but they were not able to finish the third parallel, as the houses, set on fire by their bombs, occasioned so much light as to discover their workmen.

About day-break, the enemy commenced a very quick fire; but the batteries of the besiegers forced them to silence: and their howitzers, a *ricochet*, from No. 10, as well as the mortars in the batteries, operated with great effect upon the covered way, and the redoubt of St. Rock. The enemy had killed eight men, and wounded forty-three.

About an hour before day-light, on the 5th, the left wing, commanded by General Belgrade, posted near Villespot, was vigorously attacked by the enemy, and driven from Hay-de-Gomignes to Frannay, when Major Brausvatiski took the resolution to attack them with the reserve that was hastening to him, and thus forced them to retire. They, however, made a second attempt to carry this point, sustained by three battalions from Quesnoy, with six pieces of cannon and a redoubled fire from Valenciennes. The enemy made the greatest efforts, and had already regained the ground, when the soldiers of the besiegers, animated by the example of their officers, attacked with their bayonets, and repulsed them with loss, making seven prisoners. The good disposition of Prince Swartzenberg, and his intrepidity, contributed most to the success of this affair, in which M. Albert, first lieutenant of Deutsmiester, and M. Lieutenant Oschevchitz, greatly distinguished themselves, but the latter was dangerously wounded.

On the 16th, the formation of the banquettes, in

their whole length, was continued, and in a great measure finished, as well as the steps leading from the third parallel, which blew up, and killed Lieutenant Wassermandael, and a corporal of the artillery; one under cannoneer, and an Hanoverian, were wounded. During the interval of twenty-four hours, the cannon of the enemy did not flag much, but the fire of their musquetry against the besiegers, directed from their covered way, was so much the more violent. Their loss consisted of five killed, and twenty-two wounded.

His serene highness, the hereditary Prince of Nassau Orange, being desirous to inform himself of the exact position of the enemy, resolved to send out a strong reconnoitering party on the 5th inst. at break of day.—With this view, he ordered Colonel Geuseau to advance beyond Turcoin, towards Mouveaux, and his serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse d' Armstadt, to quit Werwick, and to advance against Blatom. With regard to himself, he quitted Roucq, with a detachment of chasseurs, hussars, volunteers, and infantry, supported by four pieces of cannon, in order to proceed to the causeway at Lisle. When he arrived at La Roussel, he fell in with the piquets of the enemy, attacked them, and, notwithstanding the assistance which came to support them, and their obstinate resistance, he drove them into their intrenchments.

In these skirmishes, the Dutch had eight killed, and eighteen wounded, among whom were Captain Wraugel, of the staff, and Ensign Herlitz, who, marching as volunteers as far as Bondues, much distinguished themselves. The Prince of Weldeck had a horse wounded under him.

The bravery of the Dutch troops occasioned a much greater

greater loss to the enemy; for a great many killed were found on the field of battle, and they were seen to carry away a very great number wounded. The Dutch took prisoners, one officer, and two soldiers. At three o'clock of the morning of the 6th, the enemy, consisting of two battalions of infantry, supported by three pieces of cannon, and seventy cavalry, attacked, at different times, the post of Neuf Eglise, but were constantly checked and repulsed by a company of Tyrolian chasseurs, accompanied by Captain Vilsau, assisted by a party of chasseurs of Laudohn. The enemy were attacked in their retreat by a detachment of the imperial hussars of Blackenstien, and Dutch hussars, who pierced them, killed forty men, and wounded a great many. The combined army lost in this affair, two men killed, and four wounded, among whom was Count Goerlitz, lieutenant of the Tyrolean chasseurs; two of the English were taken prisoners by the enemy.

On the 10th, they received intelligence of two advantages gained by their troops over the enemy, between the Sambre and the Meuse, in French Flanders. The French, having collected all the forces they could, attacked, between ten and eleven at night, the advanced posts of General Count de Latour.

The first column advanced against a post near Hants, which was only occupied in the day-time; as there were consequently no troops there, they took possession of it without any attack; but they were driven from it at day-break by Major Count de Haddie, of the regiment of Cobourg. The second column of the enemy, consisting of 600 infantry, and 200 cavalry, marched towards the farm of Salmagne; the third, consisting of 1200 infantry, and eighty cavalry, with three pieces of cannon,

cannon, made a sudden and unexpected attack on an advanced post, which was unable to resist such a superior force. This being reported to the brave Major Neslinger, of the regiment of Stien, who was on a piquet-guard, he hastened to the relief of the redoubt at the head of a company, and falling upon the enemy's column with incredible bravery, killed fifty-one of them, took eighty-five prisoners, and obliged them to fly with precipitation.

The fourth column, consisting of chasseurs, advanced against their centre, and the fifth, consisting of some battalions of infantry, reinforced by cavalry, attacked their right near Donzies and Lamotte; but Major Count Keglevies, of the regiment of Blankenstien, at the head of his hussars, attacked them, killed their commandant, with another officer, and thirty soldiers, and put the rest to flight.

The enemy left on the whole above 100 dead on the field of battle; among whom were the commandant of one of the columns, and two other officers. The combined army took prisoners, one colonel, one captain, and 107 privates. Their loss consisted in eleven killed, twenty-five wounded, and thirty-six prisoners, surprised by the enemy.

Major Utz, of the regiment of Blankenstien, wishing to free the advanced posts from the frequent attacks made against them by a body of the enemy, consisting of 800 men, who were intrenched at Port-Capelle, between Bergues and Rouest Brugg, near their frontiers, he resolved to dislodge them. He, therefore, set out for the latter place on the 17th, at the head of a detachment, consisting of Tyrolian chasseurs, with a regiment of Landen-Verd, and the hussars of Blankenstien, while

Captain

Captain Stanger, with a detachment of the regiment of Landen-Verd, and a company of that of Orange-Guelder, advanced by Bevern to support him. They made their attack with so much success, that the enemy were driven from their intrenchments, leaving 100 dead upon the spot, while the English had only eight killed, and eleven wounded of the Austrians, and one killed and wounded of the Dutch.

On the night, between the 10th and the 11th, the works before Valenciennes were carried on with the utmost possible ardour. Great advances were made in the batteries, and the principal part of the artillery were placed upon them. The communications of the third parallel were completely finished, as well as the banquettes of defence and sortie, and bags of sand were placed on the parapets between the batteries. Our dismounting batteries of mortars and howitzers, did great damage to the enemy's work in several places, and silenced the fire from the town, while the grenades and pedereroes of the besiegers several times drove the workmen from the covered way, so that the enemy's firing of musquetry was but very faint during the night. The combined army had seven men killed, and twenty-two wounded.

On the night, between the 11th and 12th, the parapet of the second parallel was raised at the left, being to cover the new dismounting batteries which were established there; the works at the batteries of the third parallel were continued. They were mounted with artillery, and bags of sand were placed on the parapets between them. All the supplies for the siege were covered to the right wing. In the afternoon of the 11th, the enemy kept up a most violent fire, by means of which one

one of the mortar batteries was greatly damaged, but it was repaired in the night. The fire from the English batteries was never discontinued; they, above all, threw a great many howitzers and bombs into the covered way, to prevent the enemy's fire of musquetry. On this occasion they lost four killed, and thirty wounded; Lieutenant Prohaska, of the regiment of Michael Wallis, and Ensign Wanuemondere, of that of Wurtemburg, were among the latter.

The French army at Condé, marched out on the morning of the 13th, having General Chancel at their head, who was formerly governor. Arrived near Lacocq, they grounded their arms as prisoners of war, and were conducted by an escort to Perutwetz, at the same time the Austrian garrison entered the town, with martial music, and all possible order. On the preceding morning three dismounting batteries were erected, perfected, and furnished with artillery, in the third parallel before Valenciennes. The two platforms were at the same time constructed, and the works, which had been damaged from the fire of the place, were repaired. A great number of fascines and gabions were provided for the use of this parallel. Both night and day the enemy continued a terrible fire from their heavy artillery, and threw a great number of bombs, but these did little damage, while the fire from the first and second parallel reduced theirs in many places to silence. The howitzers and mortars of the third parallel incommoded the enemy by grenades and stones, prevented them from repairing their ruined works, and drove the workmen from their covered way. The English artillery was so well directed, that the enemy could not remain long at the same battery, and were frequently obliged to scamper

per from one to another. During this time, the English had eight killed, and twenty-four wounded.

On the 14th, the two platforms were finished, the howitzers brought to them, and two new dismounting batteries erected. The enemy continued a fire of musquetry from the covered way till day-break, and then commenced with much briskness the fire of their artillery, which was returned with much success, with the loss of only one man, and twenty-four wounded.—The enemy was supposed to have lost on the preceding days a very considerable number.

General Otto, commanding the advanced posts, attacked, in the morning, at day-light, the enemy's piquet at Avesne-le-see and Lieut. St. Amand, in the forest near Meuville, upon the Sheldt, and in the wood near Nayelle, consisting of 300 infantry, and 100 cavalry; Colonel Quietosky, of the regiment of Barco, at the head of a division of his regiment, and of three companies of Tyrolian chasseurs, conducted the attack. This attack was so brisk, that the enemy abandoned their different posts with the greatest precipitation, without making the least attempt to defend themselves. The hussars pursued the fugitives as far as the small fortified fort, near Ordaing, and to the redoubt near Bouchain. They put 100 to the sword, and took 15 prisoners.

At the same time, Esterhazy, colonel of the hussars, sent many patroles, near Mars, towards Fechin, one of them, consisting of fifteen hussars, commanded by Lieutenant Benezky, fell upon a patrol of the enemy, consisting of eighty men, attacked them with so much bravery, that they fled, after many of them had been killed, and four made prisoners.

To favour the expedition which General Otto had pro-

projected, his highness Major-general Prince de Cobourg advanced with a detachment to the heights of Saulzvier, situated upon la Selle, a rivulet which falls into the Scheldt. His advanced guard met an enemy's patrol, of 200 men, which were put to flight, after some of them were killed. All these attacks of the advanced posts only cost the English ten killed, and five wounded, which appears incredible; but it was owing to the quick retreat of the enemy. On the 15th, the works were continued with unabated vigour, but no event of any moment took place; in the course of this day, the English had only four killed, and thirty wounded. In consequence of their fire, a powder magazine of the enemy was blown up on the 16th. On the 23d, at day-break, they made a general reconnoitre, with five columns, to learn the situation of the enemy's camps, from Chambry to Oisy, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of the environs. In both these objects they succeeded.

Major-general Otto, according to his orders, advanced towards Haspres with 700 cavalry. He then divided his corps, and dispatched Colonel Quietosky de Barbo with 300 men, by Avesne-le-sec, towards Ordaing, advanced by Villars-en-Couchee, as far as Rieu. The advanced guards of the two detachments overthrew the enemy's advanced guards, which they found upon their route. Many of the enemy were put to the sword, while their opponents had only two wounded, and two missing. At the same time, Lieutenant-field-marshal Benjousky advanced with 400 of Latour's light horse, by Barenucuir, towards Solesmes, where he left a detachment, advancing towards the heights of St. Hilaire, from whence this column extended itself, until it

joined Major-general Otto; then his highness the field-marshal-in-chief Prince Cobourg, the general of artillery, and the Quarter-master-general the Prince de Hohenlohe, made their observations on the enemy's camp, which they saw clearly; and after having completely fulfilled their intentions, they placed Lieutenants Macqery and Zeuny in ambuscade, with some light horse and hussars, to cover their return. These fell upon the flank of the enemy, when they attempted to pursue the generals; put part of them to the sword, and made five troopers prisoners, with their horses.

On the left side of the Scheldt, Colonel Davy advanced with 300 hussars of Esterhazey, as far as Maleing, where he left six piquets, to cover his left flank, and to reconnoitre Bouchain, and then advanced with the remainder, by Marq, towards the heights of Fechaire, which procured to the general of artillery, Count de Clairfayt, an opportunity of reconnoitering the enemy's camp on that side. At that instant, two battalions of cavalry, with four pieces of cannon, came out of Bouchain; but they durst not proceed far from the town, contenting themselves with firing sixteen cannon, by which they wounded one man. On their return from Fechain, a part of the enemy's cavalry followed their troops—but at a respectful distance.

Major-general Faberg, at the head of 500 hussars, of the emperor's regiment, forming the fourth column, marched by Alscon towards Aubriche-court, where, with the greatest part of his column, he took possession of the causeway from Bouchain to Douay, and detached Lieutenant-colonel Schmidt, with 150 hussars, by Echin and Villers-au-Zeitre, to the heights of Beirgnicourt. He advanced

advanced within cannon-shot of the head of the bridge near Aubigné-au-bac. Their hussars drove before them all the enemy's piquets, killed some of them, and made some prisoners. The alarm they spread in the enemy's camp was very observable.

At length, upon the left border of the Scarp, the fifth reconnoitering party was conducted against the Abbey of Fliues, by Colonel Elsnitz of Karaegay, who had under his orders a division of Stuart infantry, and 200 cavalry, who, in advancing, searched all the woods, and occupied all the avenues, whilst the colonel, with the greatest part of the column, advanced by the causeway. His advanced guard took possession of Fluies, which the enemy had abandoned with precipitation. Arrived near the abbey, he fell upon the enemy's piquet, who fired, but were immediately surrounded, and put to the sword. A second piquet suffered the same fate, as also those who came to their relief; more than forty of the enemy, and an officer, were left dead on the spot; and they brought off twenty-nine men, and an officer, prisoners. On their return, Lieutenant Christ, and three hussars of Karacnay, were slightly wounded.

A report of his highness, the hereditary Prince of Orange, announced, that the enemy attacked, on the morning of the 22d, at nine o'clock, the cordon of the advanced posts, from Turcoin as far as Comenes.—Having drove in the advanced posts at Roucq, they advanced with one column towards Boubeke, which they occupied. With the second column, they advanced against Werwick. In the mean time, two other columns, of about 1200 men each, passed the Lis, one at Comenes France, the other between Werwick and Wareneton, and attacked Comenes, and forced Lieutenant Beyer-

beke, after some resistance, to retreat towards Holethem. As soon as his highness received an account of this movement of the enemy, he caused several battalions, with some artillery and some squadrons of horse, to advance from the camp near Menin, to secure the advanced posts of Halluim, Bousbeke, and Werwick; at the same time he went to Halluin, and there took the most efficacious measures to repel the enemy. The Dutch troops, animated by the presence and conduct of his highness, fell upon the enemy at all sides, with much bravery, and, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, obliged them to fly. At mid-day of the same day, the enemy again risked an attack upon Roucq, but they were equally repulsed by Major-general Geusau.

During the time that was occupied in chasing the enemy from Bousbeke and Roucq, the company of Laudon Verd, which was at Houthem, and a detachment of twenty Dutch hussars, pressed forward to aid Lieutenant Beyerbeke. The Dutch colonel of Linden also made an attack on his side, at the head of three companies of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and some hussars.

The enemy, having come between Comenes and Werwick, and having again began to fortify themselves on two sides, and according to their custom, to cover themselves entirely, were vigorously attacked, and chased beyond the river Lis, carrying off many wounded, and leaving three officers and twelve soldiers dead on the spot. A fresh attempt, which they made to pass the river, under favour of their artillery, and which they continued till night, was rendered unavailing by the Laudon Verds, who had six wounded, among whom was Ensign Braunfuld.

A proof of the base and treacherous conduct of the enemy was, that only half an hour before their attack, they sent a trumpet, who passed the Lis before Roucq, and who, upon his return, had no sooner got beyond our advanced posts, than their attack commenced. Another proof of the good faith of the French was, that about thirty of them pretended to be deserters near Halluin; but at the moment when some Dutch advanced to receive them, the officer who conducted them was so perfidious, as to attempt to cut down with his sabre a serjeant of the Swiss guards, who, more alert than the traitor, levelled him with the ground.

On the 25th, a report prevailed, that the travelling patrol of chasseurs and cavalry, going in the morning to the post, occupied through the day, near Hants, discovered that the enemy had, during the night, taken possession of the village, with infantry aided with cannon, who dispatched at the same time a detachment of 150 cavalry, to sally from the wood of Montigny, near Dansonpenne, with a view of turning and surrounding the post near Hants. The Count de Haddick, Major of Cobourg, being informed of this, instantly went towards the heights of Hants, with a detachment of cavalry and some chasseurs, by the bridge on the hollow road of Sobre. The enemy, perceiving he was to be attacked, began to retreat. The English advanced guard harrassed him, and killed several men. On the other side, there was one of Cobourg killed, and one wounded.

Under favour of the fog, the enemy thought to carry off the piquets of cavalry near Ettesmes; 200 chasseurs and 140 horse were charged with this expedition. A party followed to support them in case of accident.—But their project being discovered, the Lieutenants

Stienhofer and Boros's posts fell upon them so unexpected, and so fortunately upon their flank, that their cavalry fled at full gallop, and thirty-one of their chasseurs were cut down in an instant; one only was made prisoner. The English had only three horses wounded.

According to the most exact account, since the appearance of the allied army before Valenciennes, the whole loss in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to 2160. Throughout the whole of the army, they did not find more than 6000 sick and wounded.

On the 25th, not only the attack on the covered way, of the horn-work, and of the advanced fleche by St. Sauve, were attended with success, but possession was obtained of the horn-work itself, in which the troops were completely established.

Three attacks were formed, one upon the saliant angle of the ravelin of the horn-work, one upon the saliant angle of the half bastion upon the right, and one upon the fleche. Nine hundred men were destined for each attack. In each of the two first an advanced guard was formed of 150 men, followed by 300 with the necessary workmen and miners, supported by the rest of the column. The troops employed on the attack upon the right, were divided into three parts, one of which turned the fleche to the right, another to the left, and the third advanced in front. The column, destined for the attack of the saliant angle of the ravelin, was composed of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, the other two of Austrians. One hundred and fifty men of the brigade of guards, under Colonel Leigh, formed the advanced party. They were followed by 150 men of the brigade of the line, with an equal number of Hanoverians, and 300 Hessians, composed the

rest of the column. Colonel Langerke, of the Hessians, and Lieutenant-colonel Offney, of the Hanoverians, commanded these troops. A detachment of the company of artificers, under Captain Sutherland, accompanied this column, and performed the duty allotted to them with great activity and resolution. This attack was commanded by Major-general Abercromby. The Austrian Lieutenant-general, Erbach, commanded the whole.

The springing of the globes of compression was the signal for the attack. Of these there were three; one towards the saliant angle of the ravelin; one towards that of the half bastion upon the right, and one betwixt these two. They were sprung at short intervals from one another; the first at nine o'clock. The two columns upon the left advanced with the utmost alacrity, rushing out from the sap, which had been carried the preceding nights to within a very small distance of the crest of the glacis. The enemy were almost instantaneously driven from the covered way. They abandoned the horn-work, and, as it afterwards appeared, all the outworks of the place. The miners descended into the ditch, and got possession of those of the enemy's mines, which had escaped the effects of the globes of compression. These were found loaded, and several of the miners were taken. One fougas was sprung, but without occasioning any loss. The horn-work was entered by the gorge. The probability of this had been foreseen, but it was reckoned useless to attempt a lodgment, for want of proper communication: and, indeed, nearly impossible to effect it. The original orders for this case were to spike the guns and retire. A passage being, however, discovered, which went under ground

ground from the ditch into the work, and no enemy appearing in the counter-guard, which immediately overlooked it, to interrupt the workmen, it was determined by his Royal Highness to take the advantage of the moment. The lodgment was made before day-light, and the troops were soon in perfect security. This was of the greatest consequence, as the horn-work was found to be strongly mined, and it must, therefore, in the common line of operations, have required a considerable time, and in course occasioned loss of men to have gained possession of it. Measures were taken with all possible expedition to profit by this success, by erecting a battery for the purpose of battering in breach the counter-guard, which was between the horn-work and body of the place.

The attack of the fleche upon the right was carried on with equal vigour and success; several of the enemy were killed, and twelve taken in the work. Small parties made their way into the main ditch.

The croats, upon the side of Mont Anzin and St. Sauve, carried several detached works, killed about fifty of the enemy, and took thirty prisoners.

Major de Drieberg, commandant of the second battalion of Hanoverian grenadiers, advanced with a detachment from Briquet to the crest of the glacis upon that side, where he remained till day-break, kept up a fire upon the works, and made an useful diversion.

The total loss of the combined troops upon this important occasion did not exceed 150 men, including officers, killed and wounded. The Hanoverians had one man killed, and six wounded; the Hessians none.

The morning of the 1st of August, afforded one of the most pleasing sights the combined armies experienced

enced since their taking the field: the evacuation of the garrison of Valenciennes by the French, and the taking possession of it by the English. About seven in the morning, two field pieces of artillery, carrying the British flag, commanded by Major Wright, the flank companies of the guards, and light infantry, with the party that stormed the horn-work, arrived, and lined one side of the road leading from the gate of Cambray to Briquet; in the rear were the cavalry, (Blues and Inniskillins). The other side of the road was lined with Hanoverians and Austrians. It was not till between nine and ten o'clock, that the French began their march, headed by General Ferrand, accompanied by his aids-de-camp. Their appearance was such as to excite pity more than contempt; the centre rank of each regiment was composed of boys, from fourteen to fifteen, and the front and rear of young or very old men, badly clothed. In short, they were much worse than those from Condé. They marched out by regiments, with drums beating, colours flying, bayonets fixed, and matches lighted, till they arrived at Briquet, where each regiment laid down their arms, and proceeded upon their march. The cavalry, which followed the infantry, was much superior in every respect, and were perfectly well mounted. One of these two regiments conducted the unfortunate Louis XVI. to the scaffold, and had gained possession of his stud, which accounted for the circumstance already alluded to. (The two regiments of cavalry were the 25th and 26th.

The loss of the French, during the siege, was very great; at the commencement, they amounted to upwards of 10,000; but not above 6000 marched out of the city. The loss of the inhabitants was but trifling, in

in comparison, as they contrived to live in the cellars on the Anzin side of the garrison, on which there was little or no firing latterly.

The garrison being evacuated by one o'clock, the Prince de Cobourg, the Duke of York, the Prince Charles, (the emperor's brother) and Ernest Adolphus, accompanied by General Ferraris, &c. passed through the line of troops, and entered by the Cambray gate; on their arrival, the principal magistrates conducted them to the Grand Place, where the windows were lined with inhabitants, particularly females, who welcomed the Duke by clapping of the hands, shouts of *Vive le Roy* and *God save the King;* from thence they were conducted round the ramparts, and about two o'clock the gates were thrown open to the multitudes of officers, &c. who surrounded them.

Never, it was believed, was a town so effectually shattered, at least that part of it which was opposed to the parallels of the allies. Not a single house was left standing, and indeed very few walls. The ramparts were so effectually shattered, as to present visible signs of breaches being made in the course of a very few hours, had the firing continued. Fortunately for the lives of thousands, it was not the case. The British troops felt rather mortified at not taking possession of the town, as had been first intended, by marching in at the gate of Cambray, and out of the one of Mons; but this was found to be impracticable, from the former possessors of it having entirely blocked up the latter one to prevent its being gained from the parallels; they therefore returned to camp, and the Austrians marched in and took possession, between two and three o'clock. Some deserters were found in the place, one of whom

was

was hung immediately, and, it is supposed, the others shared the same fate. There was but one belonging to the British, a man of the 14th regiment, who deserted a month before from the covering party at Marle.

Valenciennes is a town of Hainault, about seventeen miles west from Mons, situated on the Scheldt. In the year 1665, this town being in possession of the Spaniards, and the French at war with them, it was besieged by Marechal Turenne, but without success; for the Prince of Condé marching to its relief, the siege was raised. However, in the year 1677, Louis XIV. took it by assault, by the favour of one of the gates, which was half open; and to save the inhabitants from being plundered, he obliged them, at their own expence, to build a citadel.

After the siege of Valenciennes, the progress of the allied arms was enveloped with much doubt. In the preparations for other plans, the following affair took place.

BATTLE OF LINCELLES.

The allied army marched from Torcoing on the 18th of Aug. 1793, to a camp near Lincelles. The hereditary Prince of Orange made an attack the same day upon the French posts of Mauvais, Blaton, and Lincelles. This was in some degree advantageous to the operations of his Royal Highness, as it served to cover his march, and to keep the enemy in a state of uncertainty in regard to his designs.

The former of these attacks miscarried; in the latter, his serene highness succeeded without much loss. The enemy

enemy, in their return, about one o'clock in the afternoon, attacked the post of Lincelles, and, as it afterwards appeared, in great force. The Prince of Orange, who had made large detachments from his camp for these different enterprizes, requested his Royal Highness to send three battalions to the support of his troops. The three nearest battalions, which happened to be those of the first Coldstream, and the third regiment of guards, were accordingly ordered to march, under the command of Major general Lake, for that purpose. Upon their arrival at Lincelles, they found the post in possession of the enemy. The Dutch troops having been forced to abandon it, had retreated by a road different from that by which the British had advanced. To have fallen back in this situation, must have presented to the enemy, evidently superior in numbers, an opportunity of entirely defeating the detachment; General Lake embraced a resolution worthy of the troops which he commanded, and which was attended with success and glory. He determined upon an immediate attack.—The enemy occupied a redoubt of uncommon size and strength, upon a height adjoining to the high road, in front of the village of Lincelles. The road itself was defended by their works, strongly pallisadoed; woods and ditches covered their flanks. The battalions were instantly formed, and advanced under a heavy fire with the utmost intrepidity. After firing three or four rounds, they rushed on with their bayonets, forced the redoubts, and drove the enemy through the village. At the end of the village the latter rallied, under the protection of other troops, and kept up for some time a severe fire; but they were again defeated, and so entirely put to the rout, that they did not again appear in that quarter.

quarter. They lost eleven pieces of cannon, two of which had been before taken from the Dutch. There were about fifty prisoners: the number of killed and wounded could not be ascertained with any precision, but was calculated at between 200 and 300 men. By the concurring testimony of the prisoners, the enemy had twelve battalions, and must have been upwards of 5000 men.

As soon as the retreat of the Dutch troops was known, several battalions were ordered from camp to support the guards. They arrived after the action was at an end, but remained to strengthen the post, (which the Dutch had by this time re-occupied) during the night. They returned to camp on the morning of the 29th, the works of Lincelles having been destroyed, and the post left unoccupied. On the same day the French made an attack upon the Dutch post at Roubaix, but they were repulsed with considerable loss.

This is the last action necessary to the formation of an idea of the present campaign. Although the number of attacks, which took place between the combined armies and the French, is said to have been greater than in any other instance of modern history, the Duke of York appeared in every place, and shared in every one, assuming the post of honour wherever it could be obtained.

The earliest efforts of the campaign of 1794, were highly flattering to the British arms. We proceed to the first important instance.

BATTLE OF CATEAU.

According to the plan proposed, the Austrian, British, and Dutch armies assembled, on the 16th of April, 1794, on the heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by his imperial majesty: after which the Austrian and British armies passed the Selles, and encamped in front of Cateau, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 17th, the three armies moved forwards in eight columns. The first, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Catillon, which was forced after some resistance, in which the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Favril, between the Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecy at that side.

The second column, commanded by Lieutenant-general Alvintze, and consisting of the reserve of the Austrian army, moved forwards upon Mazinguet, and having forced the enemy's intrenchment at that place, as well as at Oisy, proceeded to Nouvion, and took possession of the whole wood, called the forest of Nouvion.

The third column, which consisted of the main body of the Austrian army, and with which his Imperial Majesty and the Prince of Cobourg went themselves, proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise; and, after carrying the two villages of Ribonville

ville and of Wassigny, where the enemy was strongly intrenched, detached the advanced guard forwards, which took possession of the heights, called the Grand and Petite Blours, and pushed forward as far as Henappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were formed of the British army; the fourth, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, having Lieutenant-general Otto under him, and the other led by Lieutenant-general Sir William Erskine.

His Royal Highness's column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as to render himself master, if possible, of the wood, called the Bois de Bohain, which the enemy had strongly intrenched.

In consequence of the very great defiles and ravines which his Royal Highness found upon his march, his column was not able to arrive at the point of attack till one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guards appeared upon the heights, the enemy began a very severe cannonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they, however, were enabled in a great measure to cover themselves by the natural inequalities of the ground.

Having examined the enemy's position, and finding it very strong, his Royal Highness determined to turn it by their right, and for this purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forwards, under cover of the high ground, leaving only a sufficient quantity of cavalry on the heights to occupy the enemy's attention. Strong batteries were likewise formed, which kept up

a severe fire; and protected the movements very considerably.

As soon as the troops had gained sufficiently the enemy's flank, the advanced guard, under the command of Major-general Abercromby, was directed to begin the attack, and two companies of the light corps of O'Donnel, supported by the two grenadier companies of the first regiment of guards, under the command of Colonel Stanhope, stormed and took the star-redoubt, above the village of Vaux, while the three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by Major-general Petrash, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire was at first very severe, but when the troops approached, they began to retreat on all sides, and were soon put to flight. His Royal Highness immediately detached a part of the cavalry, consisting of hussars, and one squadron of the 16th light dragoons, commanded by Major Lippert of the former corps, round the wood to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon, and a howitzer, with a considerable loss of men on the part of the enemy; while the cavalry of the advanced guard on the left, under the command of Colonel Devay, of the regiment of Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, pursued them through the wood, and drove them into the village of Bohain, which they evacuated immediately.

Sir William Erskine was equally successful with his column, which was intended, by the villages of Marets and Prémont, to turn the wood of Bohain, in order to

facilitate

facilitate the attack of his Royal Highness. He met with no resistance till he came to the village of Prémont, where he found the enemy strongly posted; he immediately formed his line, and having detached the brigade of British infantry and the Austrian cuirassiers to Zetchwitz, with four squadrons of British light dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant-general Harcourt, in order to turn the position, he attacked it in front with three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, supported by a well directed fire of the Austrian and British artillery of the reserve, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Congreve, and succeeded completely in driving the enemy from the redoubts, where he took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours: he from thence proceeded to turn the wood with a part of the corps, leaving the rest upon the position at Prémont.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth columns were intended to observe the enemy on the side of Cambray, the first of these, composed of Austrians, and commanded by Major-general Count Haddick, pushed forwards as far as the village of Crevecœur, and detached some light troops across the Scheldt, without meeting with any resistance.

The seventh column, consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the hereditary Prince of Orange, moved forwards upon the high road, leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced beyond Beauvois with the eighth column, composed chiefly of Dutch troops, commanded by Major-general Geysau, covered the hereditary Prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forwards in front of St. Hiliare. Neither of these last columns were in the least engaged; but on the morning after the action, (April the 18th), the enemy attacked the

Prince of Orange's advanced guard, who repulsed them with great ease.

The signal success which attended these extensive and complicated operations, determined his Imperial Majesty immediately to begin the siege of Landrecy; and therefore the hereditary Prince of Orange, who was to have the direction of the siege, moved, on the evening of the 18th, with the greatest part of his camp from Beauvois, and took a position so as to complete the investiture of that fortress; while his Imperial Majesty, with the grand army, covered the operations of the siege on the side of Guise, and that under the command of the Duke of York, did the same towards Cambray.

What added greatly to the general satisfaction on this occasion was, the inconsiderable loss which the combined armies sustained, whilst that of the enemy was very great. The British, in particular, was peculiarly fortunate. The Hon. Captain Carleton, of the royals, a young officer of promising merit, being the only one they had to regret; nor was any one officer wounded; of privates they had three killed, and six wounded.

The enemy lost in these various attacks upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under his Royal Highness's command, besides the two which were taken by Lieutenant-general Sir William Erskine.

To the affair of Cateau soon succeeded a variety of rencontres, arising out of each other.

BATTLE OF VILLERS-EN-COUCHEE.

On the 23d of April, 1794, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in consequence of a request from the Prince of Cobourg, sent a detachment of cavalry from his post at Cateau to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have assembled at the Camp de Cæsar, near Cambray. This patrol, with which General Otto went himself, found the enemy in great force, and so strongly posted at the village of Villers-en-Couchée, that he sent back for a reinforcement, which his Royal Highness immediately detached; it consisted of two squadrons of the Zetchwitz cuirassiers, Major-general Mansell's brigade of heavy cavalry, and the 11th regiment of light dragoons. As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, (April the 24th), when it took place soon after day-break. He then ordered two squadrons of hussars, and two squadrons of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to charge the enemy, which they did with great success; and finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence; but, by some mistake, General Mansell's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpose. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat in great confusion into Cambray, with the loss of 12,000 men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon.

The

The gallantry displayed by these troops, particularly the 15th light dragoons, did them great honour; and, considering the danger of their situation, the loss they experienced was inconsiderable. The only officer wounded was a Captain Aylett, of the 15th regiment, who had the misfortune to be severely wounded by a bayonet in the body. The Emperor of Germany, to reward the 15th regiment for their unexampled bravery in this affair, presented the officers with the badge of the Order of Merit. This order was instituted by Frederic III. King of Prussia, as a reward to those officers whose bravery deserved some marks of distinction. The ensign of this order is a golden star of eight rays, enamelled with blue, which is worn appendant to a black ribbon, edged with silver: the motto, "*Pour le mérite.*"

BATTLE OF CAMP-DE-CÆSAR.

On the 26th of April, 1794, the French assembled again in full force in the Camp-de-Cæsar; the main body of the allies marched up to attack them, when a dreadful action commenced, which lasted several hours.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, commanding the right wing of the British, was attacked by a column of the enemy, consisting of 28,000 men, which had marched out of Cambray on the preceding night at twelve o'clock, and a smaller one, which moved forwards towards Prémont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day-break, and, under favour of a fog, advanced to the attack of the villages in front of his Royal Highness, of which, being occupied by light troops only, they possessed themselves without much resistance;

ance; and, advancing, formed their attack upon the village of Troisville, into which they had actually entered, but were dislodged again, by the well-directed fire of grape-shot from two British six-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Congreve

Their movements being now plainly seen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, his Royal Highness determined to detach the cavalry of his right wing, under the command of Lieutenant general Otto, and to turn them on that flank. Some light troops were likewise directed to turn their right flank; but having received a very severe fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire; they, however, immediately rallied, and after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon.

General Otto completely succeeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear; and, although they at first attempted to resist, they were soon thrown into confusion, and the slaughter was immense. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, fell into his Royal Highness's hands.

Lieutenant-general Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with 350 officers and privates, were taken.

While this was passing on the right wing, the left was not less fortunate.

The cavalry of this wing having moved forwards, to observe the enemy's column which was advancing from Prémont and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two squadrons of Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with so much spirit and impetuosity,

impetuosity, as to defeat them completely. Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; ten pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken.

The enemy attacked the army, under his Imperial Majesty, in three columns; they were, however, repulsed with considerable loss, and driven back under the cannon of Guise.

The general panic of the enemy is said to have become suddenly so excessive, towards the close of the action, as to extend itself to the whole army. The cavalry of the allies mowed them down on every side, confusion and despair ensued, while the cry for quarter became general. Those who fled threw down their arms, and a total rout succeeded.

The French general was killed early in the battle, as well as the next who took the command, and the third, with most of the principal officers, were taken.

The loss sustained by the allies was by no means proportioned to the magnitude of the advantage gained.

The Camp-de-Cæsar was afterwards occupied by the victorious armies.

It is worthy of remark, that at this time there were ten princes in the field, holding command in the allied army. Viz. The Emperor of Germany, and the Archdukes Charles and Leopold, his Imperial Majesty's brothers; the hereditary Prince of Orange; the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt; the Duke of York; Princes Ernest, Augustus, and Adolphus Frederic, his Royal Highness's brothers; and Prince William of Gloucester.

This brilliant body united in the following affair.

SIEGE

SIEGE OF LANDRECY.

The siege of Landrecy was directed by the Austrian general, La Tour, under the order of the Prince of Orange. Fifteen thousand pioneers were at work, and the necessary train of artillery, ammunition, fascines, and all the implements of a siege upon the spot. The trenches were opened on the night, between the 20th and 21st of April, on the side of Pseux-au-Bois, and the attack directed against the horn-work. The allied troops were completely masters of the wood of Mormal. The right wing of the army, which covered the siege, was near Femy, the left near Maulle, and the centre had the Saar in its rear. That of the Duke of York extended from Mazinguet to Cateau.

On the 19th, in the morning, the hereditary Prince of Orange made a general attack upon the posts which the enemy still occupied in the front of Landrecy, and succeeded in getting possession of them all, and in taking by storm their intrenched camp, and a very strong redoubt, which they had thrown up at the village of Eloques, within 600 yards of the place. He took advantage of this redoubt to cover the left flank of the trenches, which were opened the same evening.

According to the original plan, adopted before the battle on the 17th, it was determined to withdraw the detached corps of each army, as soon as the position for the investiture of Landrecy was properly secured; and in consequence, orders were given on the night of the 20th, that these corps should retire on the 22d.

But

But on the 21st, the enemy attacked two detached corps of the Prince of Cobourg's army at Grand Blocus and Nouvion, under the command of Major-general Bellegarde and Lieutenant-general Alvinzy. The Prince of Cobourg sent to desire the Duke of York to support the former, and he marched immediately with five battalions of Austrians, and Major-general Sir Robert Laurie's brigade of British cavalry. His Royal Highness did not, however, arrive till the affair was over, General Bellegarde having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, taking four pieces of cannon and one howitzer.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy made two sorties, but were driven back with considerable loss; and on the following day the batteries of the first parallel before Landrecy were opened.

At ten o'clock, on the morning of the 30th, the town offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours; but this was absolutely refused, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a second request, was extended to an hour; before, however, this time was elapsed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very short conference, agreed to deliver up the place on the same evening at five o'clock, and that the garrison should be made prisoners of war.

In consequence of this fortunate event, the emperor desired his Royal Highness to march on the same evening as quick as possible to St. Amand, and from thence, if necessary, to Tournay, to the assistance of General Clairfayt.

The allies took 172 pieces of cannon, and the whole garrison, consisting of 6000 men, were surrendered pri-

soners of war. It is said, that, before the siege, the garrison amounted to 9000 men. The town was so injured by the fire of the besiegers, that there were scarce twelve houses which did not receive some damage. Though Landrecy was surrendered to the Prince of Orange, the Austrians were put in possession of it, and two Austrian commissaries were employed in re-organizing the civil government of that fortress.

Landrecy is a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, on the river Sambre, eighteen miles from Cambray.

BATTLE OF TOURNAY.

In consequence of the emperor's request, his Royal Highness the Duke of York marched at twelve o'clock at night, on the 30th of April, 1794, with all the troops under his command, and proceeded to St. Amand, a small town in French Flanders, situated on the river Scarpe, with part of the cavalry, on the evening of the 1st of May; but, from the excessive heat of the day, and a severe storm, which lasted the whole night, the infantry was not enabled to arrive till the morning after, (May the 2d.)

On May 2, his Royal Highness went over to Tournay, to consult with General Clairfayt upon the necessary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders.

On the 4th, the enemy attacked the post of Roosselaar, where Colonel Linsinghen was cantoned with one squadron of the Hanoverian regiment du corps, and two squadrons of the 10th regiment of light dragoons.—

They were, however, repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and 200 men killed.

Colonel Linsinghen, thinking this post untenable without infantry, fell back to Thourout, and from thence to Burges; but, having received a reinforcement, he again moved forward to Thourout.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the French attacked the out-posts of the camp of the Duke of York's army, and kept up a very heavy cannonade on the right and centre, which was as warmly returned by the artillery, who advanced about a quarter of a mile in front of the camp, and kept the enemy in check; but, after the enemy had advanced a little more to the left, some redoubts, thrown up to cover the British and Hessians, who were on the left, opened upon them with great effect, and some howitzers did them considerable damage. The French threw several shots into the camp, killing several people in it.

While this was passing in the front, which was only a feint to cover their intention of attacking and turning the left of the camp, and taking it in the rear, the British heavy cavalry was ordered to advance on the left of the camp, under the command of Generals Harcourt and Dundas, with General Otto at their head, to attack the main body of the French, who were drawn up in a square fronting the left face of the camp, where General Abercromby's brigade was stationed.

The cavalry marched about a quarter of a mile from the left of the camp, and fell in with the French infantry and cavalry, who were in great force, and drawn up to receive them. The cavalry charged with their usual gallantry, and soon put to flight the French cavalry; but the infantry received their charge with more than their

their usual steadiness, and kept up a hot fire upon the cavalry, and presented their bayonets when they were charged. As there was not cannon then with the cavalry of the allies, the French were not soon broken, even by the spirited and desperate charge, till some field-pieces came and threw them into disorder.

The heat of the action fell upon the greys and bays, who had several men and a great many horses killed and wounded. The firing in the front of the camp then began to slacken, and the French retreated; but they made great resistance on the left, where the cavalry attacked them, and continued to defend the village of Basieu, where they had a strong battery, and were advantageously posted, till driven from it by the artillery about twelve o'clock. This army, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000 strong, left Cambray about the 4th of the month, and went to Douay for cannon, (as they had lost all they had in the affairs near Cambray and Cateau); they then marched from Douay to near Lisle.

This action lasted four hours. The allies took thirteen pieces of cannon, and above four hundred prisoners.

On the 12th, the French attacked in great force General Clairfayt's corps, which had the night before crossed the Heule. The action lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when General Clairfayt succeeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtrai, and, not being able to take possession of the place, he retreated, first across the Heule, and afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being very closely pursued by the enemy, he found himself under the necessity of continuing his march to

Thielt, where he took up a position in order to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend. His loss on this occasion was very considerable.

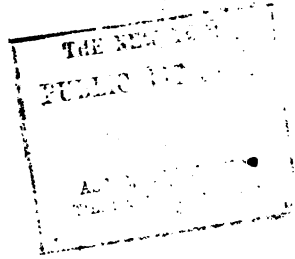
On the 16th, at night, in consequence of his Imperial Majesty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under General Clairfayt, to compel the French to evacuate Flanders, the whole army moved forwards in five columns:

The two columns on the left were intended to force the passages of the Marque, and by a vigorous attack on the enemy's posts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns: these were destined to force the enemy's posts by Roubaix, Waterloo, and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfayt's passage of the Lys, and then by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Lisle and Courtray.

Unfortunately, the two columns on the left forced the passage of the Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan, while the column on the right, under General Busche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the necessity of relinquishing its attack, and of retreating to its former position at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-general Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Turcoing.

The column, commanded by the Duke of York, consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and


THE
PUBLIC

Sortie from Gibraltar

and two of Hessians, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and two of hussars. They moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which they forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade.

Having left the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, his Royal Highness proceeded to Roubaix, where he found the enemy in great strength, both of men and cannon, the resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy were compelled to retire towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on his right and left, notwithstanding he had made every effort to obtain it, his Royal Highness did not think it prudent to advance any further, but resolved to leave his advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-general Abercromby, at Roubaix, and with the remainder of his corps to have taken a position on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose were given; but his Royal Highness having acquainted his Imperial Majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with his intention, the necessity of co-operating with General Clairfayt, induced his majesty to direct that he should proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

His Royal Highness accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant-general Abercromby, with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it for some time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to storm it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and seconded by the seventh and fifteenth light dragoons, under Lieutenant-colonel Churchill, compelled the French to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and of a considerable

number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the pursuit, which continued as far as Bouderes.

Upon maturely considering the nature of his situation, his Royal Highness directed Lieutenant-General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with four battalions of guards; and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover Roubaix, he detached the second brigade of British infantry, under the command of Major-general Fox, to take post on his left, on the great leading road from Lisle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with the several corps, for the purpose of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting them to be of any other use. His Royal Highness's advanced posts communicated with those of General Otto, on his right, whom he now found had got possession of Turcoing.

Early the next morning, the enemy attacked the post of Turcoing in great force, and Colonel Devay, who commanded there, sent to the Duke of York to make a diversion in his favour; for which purpose his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon him; but, by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumstance, an opening was left on the Duke's right, of which the enemy availed themselves in the attack upon his corps, which took place soon after; and by so doing, obliged his Royal Highness to employ the only battalion he had left to secure a point which was of the utmost consequence to him.

At this period a very considerable column of the enemy, amounting to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Lisle, whilst another corps, having forced its way through

through General Otto's position, attacked the Duke's column on the rear. The few troops that remained with his Royal Highness soon gave way before such superior numbers; nor was it in his power, with every effort he could use, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Lisle shewed themselves, also, upon the road from Roubaix and Mouveaux, and he found it impossible to succeed in the attempt which he made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumstanced, his Royal Highness proposed to join General Fox's brigade; but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpose, he found it in possession of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of his corps, nothing remained for his Royal Highness to do, but to force his way to that of General Otto, and concert measures to free his troops.

This he effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 15th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had consented, as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of his Royal Highness's corps, being given up, upon finding that the Hessians had been obliged to abandon that place, the Duke found himself under the necessity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, his Royal Highness had sent orders to General Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to Roubaix, where it was his intention to have assembled his corps; and the Coldstream battalion had been posted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In consequence of these directions, General Abercromby began

began his retreat; and upon his arrival at the heights at Roubaix, finding himself surrounded on all sides, without a possibility of assembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidst the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy also in possession of the enemy; but he avoided the town by marching round it, under a heavy fire, and soon after reached Templeuve.

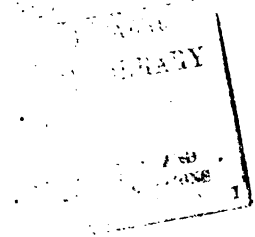
Major-general Fox, after sustaining with great resolution every vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Lisle, began his retreat also, and finding himself cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieutenant-general Otto.

The loss of the allies was very great upon this occasion, both in men and artillery.

The undaunted bravery of the English cannot be sufficiently admired; surrounded by the French, no resource was left but to cut their way through an enemy infinitely superior in number: this was no sooner thought of, but measures were adopted for that purpose. The French, however, unwilling to oppose so brave a band, made a lane for them to pass through, and coolly received them on each side with showers of musquetry. In such a desperate effort, it is only wonderful that three parts out of four, did not fall victims to the attempt.

In this dreadful situation, the Duke of York escaped being made prisoner in the following manner: being entirely surrounded by the enemy, his Royal Highness found that flight alone could secure his safety; in company

Combat of the Duke of York and Somerset.



pany with only an Austrian general and two other gentlemen, he reached a village which had been taken the preceding day from the enemy, supposing it still in the hands of the allies. They were riding in full gallop, when, turning the corner of one of the streets rather sharply, they discovered that the village was in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter supposing the Duke was at the head of a body of troops at first fled, after having fired a volley at them, which killed the Austrian general at the Duke's side. Recovering, however, from their error, the French pursued the Duke and his two companions until they came near a river; the Duke threw himself off his horse, and so did another gentleman, and waded through the river, but the third took the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six-pounder to bear on them. On the other side of the river the Duke fortunately met with a led horse of Captain Murray's, which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay.

In other parts of this day the Duke, and indeed all the officers and soldiers, were much exposed. The Duke's secretary had his hat shot through, and an orderly serjeant, close to his Royal Highness, was killed.

Tournay is a city of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, about thirteen miles east from Mons.

EXPEDITION OF EARL MOIRA IN AID OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Towards the end of the year 1794, Lord Moira was suddenly ordered to embark, with an handful of men, for the immediate scene of continental warfare, and he accordingly landed at Ostend. He managed the debarkation with so much skill, and continued his march up the country in such a style of military manœuvre, that the enemy, who lay in the neighbourhood, and was in considerable force, suspended a premeditated attack against the English line of posts in West Flanders, from a supposition that the Earl of Moira's army was four times as numerous as it really proved. Under the well-supported influence of this first impression, his lordship proceeded on his march, without cannon, and with very little baggage, through an inclosed country, and with a most formidable foe, commanded by one of the first generals in the republican service, constantly hanging on his flank, and menacing an irruption; but through the rapidity of his movements, and his original manœuvre, he effectually succeeded in joining the Duke of York, to whose assistance he had been sent, and whose situation was now become critical and precarious, from his advanced position.

On this occasion Lord Moira had a very narrow escape, by the van-guard of the French, (who had been undeceived as to the real strength of his lordship's army) entering a town just as the British rear was quitting its neighbourhood. Several skirmishes took place in his march.

* very bad grammar.

march from Ghent to Brussels, which, though not material, greatly redounded to his military character. The most important of his achievements at this time, was the seizure of the town of Bruges, situated about twelve miles up the country from Ostend; which necessary acquisition was attained by the rapidity of his movements, and his good policy in keeping the enemy ignorant of his real force. The situation of his lordship's little army became a second time extremely critical: the enemy was now pursuing them, and had marched through Ghent, and were so close upon their rear, that they, (on the 6th of July, 1794), came up with the main body at Alost, a small town on the Dender, fifteen miles north-west of Brussels, and attacked the outposts, and having driven in the piquets, they penetrated into the town; but, upon his lordship advancing with a reinforcement, the enemy rétreated in confusion. The conduct of the officers and men upon this occasion was exemplary, and particularly that of the Lieutenant-colonels Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded. This affair was so decisive, that the enemy never attempted to attack his lordship again, though he remained in this place for three days.

Having thus checked the progress of the enemy, and covered the retreat of the British army, he proceeded on his march, and joined his Royal Highness the Duke of York at Malines, near Antwerp, who received him with every mark of friendship and affection.

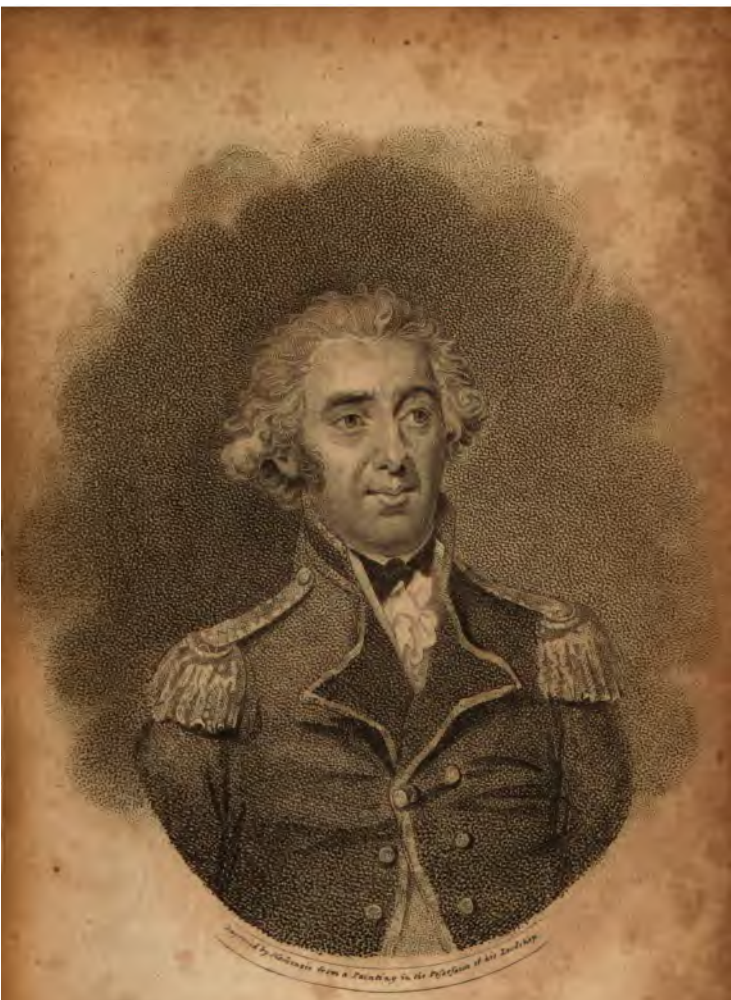
It were desirable, that a more worthy opportunity had been found to introduce the elevated character, of whom we cannot forbear, however humble the means within

within our power, compared with the importance of the subject, to add the present notice.

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, Lord Rawdon, eldest son of John, Earl of Moira, and the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, sister of the late Earl of Huntingdon, was born December the 9th, 1754, and early displayed that predilection for the profession in which he has become so distinguished a member, and on which he has conferred so much honour. The family of Rawdon was established in Yorkshire as early as the conquest, but removed in the last century to Ireland.

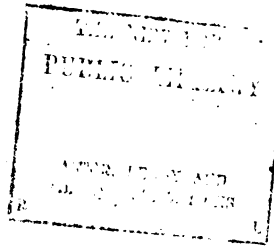
If ever it were pardonable to recite the propensities of youth as the auguries of future talent, it must surely be in the present instance, where so much excellence was displayed at so early an age. Of the plan of Lord Rawdon's education we have no account, or it would be a pleasing communication to the parents of future nobility, as the means of producing a similar combination of erudite wit, strong sense, and elegant manners.

It has been before our pride to notice the advantages of maternal intelligence in the early branches of education, and we cannot help thinking, that in this instance, to the Countess of Moira is owing a large share in the formation of his lordship's mind, and of that sensibility which has always distinguished his character. The Earl of Huntingdon, it is said, used to delight in relating of his accomplished nephew the following anecdotes, which his subsequent pursuits have so powerfully illustrated. When only ten years of age, he was severely wounded in the leg by the bursting of one of the guns in a little brass battery, which he was directing against an old folio volume; and evinced then, and at all times,



EARL MOIRA.

Pub. Jan. 1. 1806. by Jones Dundee, London.



his capability of enduring corporeal pain with astonishing patience. The following exclamation of Zanga was even then often in his mouth.

"The blood will follow where the knife is driven,
The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear,
And sighs and groans by nature grow on pain;
But these are foreign to the soul: not mine
The groans that issue, or the tears that fall;
They disobey me.——On the rack I'll scorn thee,
As when my faulchion clove thy helm in battle!"

In the contemplation of any arduous task, it is said, he would repeat Damien's expression, when led to his execution for the murder of Louis XV, "*La journée sera dure, mais elle se passera.*"—(The day will be hard, but it will pass away.) And the Spanish proverb, "*Ningum mal a ya granda si es postèro.*"—(No evil is great if it is the last.) Such observations were, indeed, early traits of the elevated and philosophical temper of his lordship's mind.

Of another and more distinguishing quality, however, his lordship early gave a very prominent specimen, as ensign of the 15th regiment of foot, to which he was appointed in 1771, soon after which he commenced his career in America, in which we have seen him to so much advantage. During his service in that country, his lordship advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and never was promotion more dearly earned by real exertions of military skill and consummate bravery.—At the battle of Bunker's Hill, in the quality only of lieutenant of Grenadiers, his lordship was one of forty-seven which remained of his company, and received two shots in his cap; on which, the intelligent Bur-

goyne remarked, that Lord Rawdon had that day stamped his fame for life. In the affair of Camden, he deservedly obtained the honourable mention of Lord Cornwallis in his dispatches, and his public thanks; and at length he completed his military character by the defeat of General Greene at Hobkirk Hill, and his subsequent dispositions.

After his return from America, (in 1782), Lord Rawdon was appointed colonel of the 105th regiment, and aid-de-camp to his majesty; and in 1783, in addition to his hereditary title, created an English peer by the barony of Rawdon, in Yorkshire. His lordship, notwithstanding, now appeared with equal importance as an advocate for the freedom of his country in the English House of Lords, to that which he had maintained in the field, and his eloquence was equally directed at all times to the head and the heart. Blending truth, justice, and humanity, in his system of politics, with an enlarged view of mankind, Earl Moira found himself not unfrequently isolated amidst the expedients of ministers, and the distractions of faction; but he invariably commanded the respect of all whose consideration was desirable, and insured the approbation of posterity.

It was probably owing to these circumstances, that, on the commencement of war in 1793, though fondly looked up to, from his former services, as the hero of some great command, Earl Moira remained for a considerable time unemployed in the military service of his country; he was, at length, however, appointed to the command of a small army, intended to act against France, and at that time encamped at Southampton; but the expedition which was first intended to be of importance equal to the qualities and powers of its commander,

commander, was diminished into a trifling force, with which he landed at Ostend. Much praise has been given to the debarkation and disposition of the troops on this occasion, and the best eulogia of a general were repeatedly accorded to the Earl Moira.

It is equally useless and unpleasant, to trace his lordship's able progress in this command, so unworthy of his talents, though of incalculable utility to the army under the Duke of York; or in that of the emigrant corps, afterwards destined to the Quiberon expedition. A union of unhappy circumstances will sometimes combine with unhappy seasons, and it was the fortune of a great general (perhaps without blame to any one) to be connected with enterprizes which he could neither sanction nor respect. The only circumstance in them worthy of farther record, is the advancement of his lordship to the rank of Lieutenant-general.

We come now to view the Earl of Moira in a sphere more congenial to his lordship's character, as the confidential friend of a great and discriminating prince—the munificent patron of learning and the arts—and—"the friend of all mankind." The Prince of Wales had long before this period, perceived the virtue and ability of this amiable nobleman, and with a clear view of men and manners, for which his Royal Highness is distinguished, admitted him to a friendship that has continued to become firmer, to the *intellectual* honour of both parties;

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.

The Mæcenas of the day, it would be impossible to select without palpable invidiousness, the meritorious objects of Lord Moira's bounty and attention. Who ever

asked, and was refused, if he had the smallest claim in behalf of literature, or of humanity? The names of Dermody and Moore, may, however, be mentioned, as having soothed not unworthily with legitimate verse, the hours of a dignified retirement; and to Captain James it would be an injustice, not to permit him to breathe, what every one who has in any way known his lordship, must admit to be the language of the heart. He builds his hope of credit, he says, (preface to the Military Dictionary) on having "been honoured by the good opinion of a nobleman, whose ardour for military glory can only be equalled by his private virtues and political integrity; I owe my acquaintance with his lordship, (he adds) to that laudable promptitude which guides him towards every object by which the common weal may eventually be benefited. To him I ventured to inscribe a few loose hints on military subjects upwards of twelve years back, and from that period until the present hour, it has been my good fortune to possess his countenance and encouragement." That countenance has in this instance produced a valuable and lasting work, in which it must not be forgotten, that the author's military interest is preferred in the dedication to a compliment so justly due to his liberal patron. It would be a flagrant omission, not to mention in this place the affectionate regard invariably manifested to his lordship by the society of English Freemasons, an institution of which the spirit, lately enveloped in a mean obscurity, required a rare association of dignity, rank, and affability, to effect its renovation. Such, however, are the social and conciliatory talents of the Earl of Moira, that his presence among them is always regarded with enthusiasm, and his dictates have given life to the cause.

In

In the year 1801, when the gaols of Great Britain had become crowded with the flower of the people, Lord Moira, whose charitable contemplations could not regard imprisonment for debt even as politic, moved for, and after several arduous debates, obtained a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, under the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, who should resign their property beyond their immediate wants for the benefit of their creditors. Not content with this exertion, which, though greatly, yet but partially relieved the suffering crowds, his lordship repeated his application next year, on a more extensive scale, which involved the limitation of arrest on mesne process, and, though denied the measure in its full extent, effected an important amendment. Considering this as an admission of the unjust detention of the persons previously confined, his lordship then solicited, but was denied another insolvent act for their relief. In the fulness of their gratitude, several thousand prisoners, whose cases were thus brought into contemplation, solicited permission to offer their thanks, (the only memorial of such exalted philanthropy in their power) in a public manner to his lordship; but with refined and dignified delicacy, he positively declined the avowal of an evident truth, even in the cause of philanthropy—which tended to his own praise. In 1804, however, his means procured an additional act of insolvency, which, notwithstanding the acrimonious opposition of the professional members, liberated thousands of starving families, and restored many valuable members to a misguided community. His lordship's speeches on this subject, as well as all others, are models of tender and acute eloquence, of a nature entirely his own.

In the interval between these exertions, however, Earl Moira was promoted to the rank of commander-in-chief in North Britain, whither he went with the approbation and prayers of all who desired the welfare and elevation of their country. His reception in that part of the island was as flattering as the feelings of a people sensible of their happiness and security with such a nobleman, and was returned with an ardour, the inmate of generous minds. In this command his lordship immediately prepared for the reception of a malignant enemy, then daily expected on the coast, in a manner which evinced the kind of success to be hoped for in his attempt.

The cares of war, however, soon received an addition in those of a tenderer nature, by the attraction of Lord Moira to the beauty and goodness of a lady, who added to greatness of birth and considerable fortune every qualification of mind and person required to render perfect the bliss of the connubial state. This was the Countess of Loudon, the descendant of several powerful generals, and sole representative of her noble family. Her ladyship having visited London in the summer of 1804, these excellent persons were united on the 12th of July, their hands being joined by the Prince of Wales, and soon after retired to the castle of Donnington, a seat of his lordship, in Leicestershire.

The hopes of the public were more raised by this connection, than that of any other noble personages, perhaps, at any time. It was not to be supposed, that so propitious an union could long remain unsung by some of the numerous bards, whose voices have been raised by the fostering hand of his lordship. We shall

remark

remark on the only one of these effusions which have hitherto come to our hands, the author of which presumes to no more than a marriage song, and who evinced at least the sincerity of the muse, by even concealing from the subjects themselves the name of the author, designating himself only as one who would not "be thought capable of silence at a moment like the present, when personal freedom, and the interest of a country dear to him by many ties, combine to swell the objects of such powerful inspiration." He takes his lyre from a willow bank, where it had lain relaxed with ceaseless tears, and bids it pay a tremulous homage to the nuptial celebration; yet, though proceeding through a melancholy medium, he promises it shall be no more tinged with sadness, than the holy transports of the soul, as they are inspired by the charms of rural solitude, of contemplation, of youthful love, and the powers of music, the harmony of Haydn and Pleyel. He adds:

> "O 'tempt, my muse, a sprightlier, nobler lay,
> To hail illustrious Moira's nuptial day;
> When from the banks of classic Air he bore
> A Campbell's progeny to grace our shore,
> Bade proud Iernesweet Albania join,
> To yield to Britain's cause a triple line."

A retrospect of the meritorious life of Earl Moira follows, and the spirit of Burns, the national poet of Scotland, (whose birth-place was also that of the Countess of Loudon) is apostrophized:

> "And thou, sweet spirit of old Coila's dale,
> Well skill'd to teach the high or tender tale,
> If on the plain where Wallace fought,
> Or Bruce hath bled, thou may be sought;

Or

Or ling'ring near thy native stream
On sabbath eve, thou bid the dream
Flit softly round the shepherd's eyes,
Of valour and of glory's prize,
Or let the heavy tear fall where a lost friend lies;
O yield thy soft impressive sway,
For high-born beauty's nuptial lay;
Inspire thy sweet bewitching art
To touch with joy the simple heart—
On Loudon's nuptial day."

Having solicited such appropriate aid, the poet shews the amenity of heaven to the union of humble virtue, and therefore views its superior complacency to that of the great and good; in which he makes an hyperbolical allusion to the hue of the summer fields, which he supposes to be a compliment of Ceres to the reign of Hymen in his saffron robe. The real effects of such an union are, however, not forgotten; the inspiration of Hope, the exertions of pity and bounty, and the consequent introduction of pleasure to the "haunts of woe." We conclude this subject with the following pointed quotation:

"O Moira! o'er thy manly brow
May long the rose and myrtle grow,
And with th' unfading laurel there,
Still let the olive garland share;
And still thy course to freedom true—

To science dear, its aim pursue;
Nor, though thou leave thy tranquil shades
For northern fields, and Caledonian maids,
Let Donnington thy absence 'plain;
Still faithful to Britannia's hopes,
Return to bless her verdant slopes,
And blooming groves again:

So

So he—our brighter morning star,
Shall with more glory beam afar,
Truth, wisdom in his train;
Sure augurs of his future praise,
A falling empire born to raise—
To bless a future reign!"

The poetry bears marks of the pressure of sorrow alluded to, yet less pleasing compositions on similar occasions have appeared from the most learned hands.

With his lovely bride the Earl of Moira soon returned to his duty in Scotland, from whence he only occasionally visited the British metropolis; yet in these intervals, he continued to grant his powerful support to every object of utility and benevolence that met his notice. A change, however, in the administration of the country, which had been long anticipated by those who knew and loved the virtue and dignity of his lordship's character, at length called him into a more prominent and important employment. In February, 1806, he was appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, Constable, &c. of the Tower, and introduced to a seat in the cabinet.

His lordship is a trustee of the Westminster Library, of the Free Mason's charity, of the Benevolent Society of Saint Patrick, a warm supporter of the Thatched-House Association for the relief of those imprisoned for small debts, &c. &c. In his command, he continues to preserve the utmost harmony and regularity; the army is in the best possible state, and many improvements, which, without detraction from any predecessor, must always be possible, have occurred under his lordship's direction. Whatever his lordship's future promotion, it must be for the good of the service, and the advantage of Great Britain.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

Marshal Mollendorf had succeeded the Duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army.—The French were intrenched at Kaiserslautern, and had no suspicion that they should be attacked in such a position. The marshal, penetrating their sentiments, resolved to improve the opportunity now offered, of taking them by surprise. He accomplished his design so successfully, as to force their intrenchments, and totally routed them.

The force of the French consisted of about 12,000 men. They were posted behind the defiles of Hazelsbach, Otterbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and intrenchments; several dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where destroyed, while three strong positions were prepared to facilitate their retreat in case of accidents. The loss of the French amounted to 1000 killed, more than 2000 prisoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement, Marshal Mollendorf established his head-quarters at Winnweiller, and the Prince of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen took possession of Neustadt. The advanced posts of the Prussian army extended as far as Deux-Ponts and Carlsberg.

This unexpected event, which happened on the 24th of May, 1794, rendered the French more circumspect; but it did not diminish either their courage or their confidence.

They waited, with additional vigilance, for an opportunity of revenge; but the conduct of the Prussian general

neral was such, that they could obtain no material advantage: and the whole month of July elapsed without any transaction of much importance.

BATTLE OF FLEURUS.

The French having been forced to raise the siege of Charleroi, after sustaining a very severe loss; but, contrary to all expectation, they soon after collected a great army, and crossing the river Sambre, with 60,000 men, re-commenced the siege with great vigour.

The commanders of the allied army, fully aware of the importance of the place, were determined to hazard a general action with the French, in order to compel them to raise the siege.

For this purpose, the greater part of the allied army was drawn together, forming a strength deemed sufficient for the great effort now proposed.

Two days were employed in making arrangements for the decisive day.

The posts occupied by the French were uncommonly strong, and they appeared no less solicitous on their side, to leave nothing undone that should contribute to their success.

Early in the morning of the 26th of June, 1794, the allies moved on in several divisions to the attack of every part of the French army. The opinion that the action would be very decisive, induced both parties to make the most animated exertions.

The contest continued until it was very late in the day, and victory long fluctuated between the opposite parties

parties. Fortune at length declared for the French, the allies were in every quarter repulsed with an immense loss. The enemy routed and pursued them with such destruction, that they were obliged to make a confused retreat to Halle, thirty miles from the field of battle.

This decisive contest lasted thirteen hours, during which time the French line was thrice broken, and on the point of a defeat; but the French commanders had resolved that no retreat should be permitted.

The troops imbibed the spirit of their generals, and mutually exhorted one another either to conquer or die.

It was six in the morning before the French were able to make any impression upon the allies. General Tourdau at this moment received so powerful a reinforcement of troops, and in particular of artillery, as immediately turned the scale in his favour.

The allies were now equally depressed, by their repeated and fruitless efforts against an enemy whose numbers they found it impracticable to diminish.

As those who fell were constantly replaced by fresh troops, the allies were unable to make any longer stand, and precipitately withdrew in all directions.

What the real loss of the allies amounted to was never precisely ascertained. The numbers returned by the French general, in his report to the convention, at Paris, were upwards of 10,000: but the most afflicting circumstance for the allies was, that, by this defeat, they were deprived of all hope of maintaining their ground in the Netherlands.

Fleurus is a small village of the Austrian Netherlands, situated fifteen miles west from Namur, and six north-east from Charleroi. The plains in its vicinity,

on

on which the battle was fought, are memorable for the victory of Mareschal Luxembourg over the allied enemies of France, about a century before, of which we cannot forbear recording a ludicrous circumstance, that produced no inconsiderable effect in its accomplishment. The French soldiery being discontented from their wants, particularly clothing, and some regiments of the enemy having entered the field entirely newly habited—"My friends," said the brave Marshal, "behold consolation, as we have the happiness to be in the presence of a regiment in high trim, and with quite new clothes, let us charge vigorously, and clothe ourselves!" This pleasantry had the desired effect. They rushed on the enemy, destroyed them, and stripping their bodies, instantly habited themselves.

BATTLE OF EDIKHOFFEN.

In the beginning of July, 1794, the French received considerable supplies of troops. Their army now amounting to 180,000 men, they were resolved to strike some decisive blow before the enemy should be reinforced. For this end they advanced, with their whole strength, on the Prussians, who received them with their long accustomed bravery.

The conflict was long and doubtful for a great part of that day, (July 12), and the next, during both of which the action lasted.

The French were seven times repulsed, but their eighth charge was successful. The Prussians occupied strong intrenchments on a high hill. These the French, by dint of numbers, assaulted on every side, rushing up

Lieutenant-general Abercromby having advanced as directed, found the enemy in such strength, as left little doubt of the proximity of their army, and he accordingly retired, but in such good order, as prevented the enemy from making any impression, although they followed him for some distance.

About this time his Royal Highness received private information, upon which he could rely, and which was confirmed by the observations of the patrols, and the reports of deserters, that the enemy had been reinforced by the corps which had hitherto been acting in West Flanders, as well as by a column of the army which had been employed before Valenciennes and Condé. The same information assured him also, that the column which had been marching towards Maestricht, had suddenly returned towards him.

From these accounts, and what his Royal Highness knew of the previous strength of the enemy, it appeared that the actual force now advancing against him, and whose object could only be an attack upon his army, could scarcely be less than 80,000 men.

The hazard of an action with such very great disparity of numbers, could not but become a matter of the most mature deliberation; his Royal Highness did not think himself at liberty to risk in so unequal a contest his majesty's troops, or those of his allies serving with them; and having received further information, that the enemy had considerable columns towards his left, in which part his position was most vulnerable, he, therefore, determined on retreating across the Meuse.—The army accordingly marched at three o'clock on the 15th, and, without any loss whatever, took up a position which had been previously reconnoitered, about three miles

miles in front of Boxtel, from which they crossed the river on the 16th, in the morning.

The loss, in the attack upon the out-posts, fell chiefly upon the Hesse Darmstadt troops, with some of the foreign troops newly raised for his majesty's service.

BATTLE OF LIEGE.

The Austrians had been compelled to evacuate Liege by General Jourdan, and had retired to a strong position at some distance, where they threw up intrenchments, intending to wait for reinforcements, in order to make some effectual stand against the progress of the enemy. Jourdan, however, resolved to attack them before their numbers should be increased.

For this purpose he divided his army into four bodies, to make as many separate attacks.

The Austrians, only 48,000 strong, were posted on the opposite side of a river, which must be passed by the French, exposed to both their artillery and musquetry; the banks were steep and rocky, and the intrenchments carefully fortified.

The Austrians were commanded by General Latour, an officer of experience, who considered their position as secure. On the 18th of September, 1794, the several divisions of the French attacked the Austrians with their usual impetuosity.

They made little use of their fire-arms, but as soon as they had crossed the river, rushed forward with fixed bayonets, and their numbers enabling them to relieve each other, and to make incessant attacks, the bravery and discipline of the Austrians proved unavailing.

They fought, however, with such remarkable obstinacy, that it was not until the French had penetrated into every part of their camp, that they began to give way.

The action lasted till night, and, although the Austrians are reported to have had 2000 men killed, besides prisoners, the slaughter of the French was very considerable.

The success of the French was, in a great measure, owing to the discovery of the position and movements of the Austrians, made by expert engineers, whom they sent up in an *aerostatic machine*, or *air-balloon*.—From this machine these engineers perceived whatever was transacted in the Austrian camp, and gave continual notice of it, by notes thrown down among their own people. By these means, the number of troops in the Austrian camp, the quantity of their artillery, and their motions, were instantly made known to the French, who directed their attacks accordingly, against the weakest points, and with great confidence, from their presumption and the probability of success.

It was not on this occasion alone, that the French made use of balloons, but on others, both before and since. At the battle of Fleurus, during the siege of Mentz, and afterwards at that of Erenbritstein, a fortress situated on a high, steep hill, of very difficult access, over the Rhine, opposite to Coblentz.

In all these cases the balloon was found to be of utility, but particularly in this last, where the great height of the fortress made it impossible, by any other means, to reconnoitre the internal parts.

For the service of the balloons, a new species of engineers was invented. The person, who mounted with the

the balloon, was furnished with paper and pencils of different colours.

The marks to be made were previously settled, and the paper, after being marked, was attached to a small rod, like an arrow, one end of which was loaded and pointed, to strike in the ground, and stand upright. A small piece of coloured silk was fixed to the other end, like a flag, which, being dropped within the ground occupied by the French, conveyed the desired information.

A contrivance of still greater importance, for conveying intelligence, had been, some time before, adopted by the French; we mean the *telegraph*, or as the name imports, the machine for *writing*, (and consequently reading) *at a distance*.

The utility of this contrivance is obvious: for, next to the power of foretelling future events, that of knowing, in a very short space of time, such as are passing at a distance, is of the highest importance. In this, as well as in all other military improvements, the French have been imitated by their neighbours.

Liege is a strong town and bishopric, situated on the river Maese, in the circle of Westphalia, twelve miles from Maestricht.

BATTLE OF JULIERS.

In consequence of the ssue of the battle inear Liege, the Austrians were constrained to retire, and concentrate their troops at Juliers. The French pursued them, and, attacking a division, met with such a reception,

tion, that they were obliged to abandon the enterprise, after sustaining considerable loss.

The situation of General Clairfayt was so advantageous, that, while he kept possession of it, the French could make no farther operations. He had drawn a chain of posts from his camp as far as Ruremond. The French, notwithstanding the defeat of this gallant officer, knew his value, and that his failings had never been owing to want of vigilance or skill. They, of course, neglected no means of attacking him successfully, and were extremely circumspect in their operations against him.

They waited at Aix-la-Chapelle until they had collected such a force as would justify the attempt they had projected, which was, by a decisive action, to render themselves masters of all those parts which lay between the Meuse and Lower Rhine, and to force the Austrians to retire wholly to the other side of the latter river.

General Clairfayt clearly comprehended their design, and made suitable arrangements to oppose it. The importance of the event was equal to both parties, and they were alike determined to dispute the point with the utmost obstinacy. The French commenced the attack on the 29th of September, 1794. It extended along the whole chain of Austrian posts. They made good their passage across a river in their front, and assaulted the lines with great impetuosity; but meeting with the bravest and most skilful resistance, they soon found that success must be purchased at the dearest rate.

The conflict lasted with various success for the first and second day, and the dispositions of Clairfayt were so judicious, that, notwithstanding the disparity of strength,

it

it became matter of doubt to some of the French commanders, whether they should not finally be obliged to abandon their attempt. So resolute, in the meantime, were the combatants, that after fighting on the 29th and 30th of September, without any decisive consequence, they re-commenced the action on the 1st of October, and continued it until the 3d. The slaughter was dreadful, and nearly equal on both sides: but superiority of numbers, supported by constant re-inforcements, at last gave the victory to the French.

The principal difficulty they had to overcome was an high ground, well fortified, and covered with batteries of heavy cannon. It was four times assaulted, by the most intrepid of the French troops, before it was carried.

On the morning of the fifth day of this destructive battle arose a fog, which enabled Clairfayt to conceal the motions he was obliged to make for securing a retreat. Upwards of 10,000 of his men had fallen, and the remainder of his army was unequal to any further contest. He was, however, so closely followed by the victors, that not less than 3000 Austrians more were added to the slaughter of the day.

This was truly a decisive battle, and as such it was regarded by both parties. All hopes of repairing the losses of this campaign were now extinguished. It appeared even more decisive than that of Fleurus, which had begun the ruin of the Austrian armies in the Low Countries.

In this last conflict, it was allowed that both parties had evinced a skill and resolution which did them high honour. They fought with a courage worthy of the prize

prize for which they were contending, and those who lost it still preserved their reputation.

Shortly after this period, his Royal Highness the Duke of York returned to England, and from this period, therefore, the burthen of active war devolved upon the allies of England, and principally Austria, though a portion of British troops yet remained with the continental army.

In the affairs, however, immediately following, British generals, as will be perceived, shared the honour and the dangers of the day.

SIEGE OF MAESTRICHT.

The French, immediately after the battle near Liege, invested Maestricht with great force, for three weeks, and with equal success; when, on the 14th of October, a French officer, accompanied by a trumpeter, made his appearance at the Bois-le-duc gate, and was conducted to the governor. He brought a letter from General Kleber, who commanded the besieging army; wherein he informed his highness, that the Austrian army had crossed the Rhine some days ago, and that the French head-quarters were at Cologne; that Bois-le-duc, Coblentz, and Juliers, were taken by the French; and that they also had invested Venlo and Nimeguen. At the same time, he offered the governor the most honourable capitulation, and desired him to send an officer to his head-quarters, before whom he should lay the most convincing proofs of what he had stated in his letter.

The

The governor having assembled a council of war, returned the next day in answer, that without express orders from his sovereign, it was not in his power to accept the general's proposal, and requested leave to send an estafette to the Hague, for the purpose of demanding these orders, which having been refused by General Kleber, all negociations were entirely broken off.

Though they had no reason to doubt the retreat of the Austrians beyond the Rhine, the reduction of Bois-le-Duc, Coblentz, and Juliers, and the progress of the enemy on the Dutch territory, yet there was some small hope that a speedy conclusion of peace might save the place from the impending fate of being taken by the French.

In the night, between the 22d and 23d of October, the enemy completed his first parallel, and on the 23d, commenced with the second, which proved a serious intention to form a regular siege against the place.

The batteries, which, till then, had remained rather silent, began now to thunder, and shower down upon the enemy's works balls, bombs, shells, and grenades, whilst the fort of St. Peter continued also a severe cannonade on their works on the Limberg. From these works they sometimes cannonaded the fort, and their rangers and chasseurs harassed the out-posts.

The casemates within the place being not sufficient to hold that part of the garrison which was not on duty, some new ones, or rather caverns, were dug under the ramparts. A house, opposite St. Nicholas's church, was chosen for the chief guard-house, and, as much as possible, secured against balls and bombs.

On the 29th of October, the enemy, who had hitherto only now and then fired on the fort of St. Peter, began

to

to cannonade without intermission, and also pushed their works nearer the town with great activity.

On the 30th, in the afternoon, another French trumpeter was admitted into the town by the Bois-le-Duc gate, and conducted to the governor. He brought a letter to the magistrates, chiefly requesting their answer to the summons of the French general, which was delivered to them within a short time.

The critical moment was now come, when the town was to experience the most dreadful fate. The above trumpeter had scarcely left the gate, when the enemy began to salute the town with some bombs and balls from their batteries on the Limberg. This fire lasted the whole night, till ten o'clock the next morning, at which time not only from these batteries, but from all their other works around the place, the enemy commenced a cannonade so tremendous, that the air was instantly filled with balls, bombs, and howitzer shells, and scarcely a place of security was left throughout the whole town. A number of public and private buildings were either burnt down to the ground, or otherwise destroyed, and the groans of the wounded inhabitants and soldiers were every where heard.

Three days were passed in this distressing situation, when the governor, moved by the entreaties of the magistrates, and several other circumstances, began to treat with the French general about the terms of a capitulation, which were soon settled, and the capitulation was signed on the 4th of November.

About 200 inhabitants were either killed or wounded during the three days bombardment; more than 2000 buildings were either entirely destroyed, or greatly damaged; 12,000 bombs, balls, and howitzer-shells, were thrown

thrown into it, (some of the first weighed two cwt.) And it was the enemy's intention, on the 4th, to attempt a general storm, from which it would have been utterly impossible for a garrison, consisting of 5600 Austrian horse and foot, 200 hussars, and 1500 Dutch troops, worn out by fatigue, to defend themselves.

[Maestricht has been already described in a former part of this work.]

BATTLE OF HEUSSEN,

[Including the Retreat of the British, &c.]

On December the 29th, 1794, Lord Cathcart, with four battalions and Rohan's hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Runipt and Haasden, so as to get behind Tuyl. The rest of the British column proceeded by Meteren; and exactly at day-light, on the 30th, meeting the Hessian column near Wardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their post of Tuyl with such resolution, that it was soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men that defended it, the French were driven across the river Waal (every where passable on the ice), with great loss of men and cannon.

The severity of the weather increased, and the intense cold induced the French, in considerable force, on the 4th of January, 1795, to repass the Waal, near Bommel. Having driven in the advanced posts of the allies, they again took possession of Tuyl. General

David Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defend Meteren, and to check the further progress of the enemy; but the advanced posts of the Hessians, nearest to General Dundas's position, having also been obliged to fall back, General Walmoden agreed with the other commanders to send orders only to Generals Dalwick and Dundas to unite their forces immediately, and at day-break, on the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. General Dundas found the enemy in too great force to venture an attack; but about ten o'clock he was himself attacked at Gueldermalsen, by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by their Tirolleurs. Their charge was so impetuous, both on the cavalry and infantry of the British, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved.

The violence of the frost having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gave the greatest facility to the enemy in their movements, General Dundas thought it necessary to fall back, during the night upon Beueren, where General Dalwick was stationed. This circumstance, and the excessive fatigue which the troops had undergone in the late operations, at a season of the year, and in situations in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to pass the night without cover, determined General Walmoden, in concert with the other generals, to take up a position behind the Leck, for which they had previously made the necessary dispositions. It extended from Cuylemberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Austrians.

A very considerable and sudden thaw having set in

in on the 6th, which offered a prospect to the Austrians of preserving their position on the Waal, it was judged necessary that the troops, who had not yet crossed the Leck, should remain in the cantonment they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. Lieutenant-general Abercromby, and Major-general Hammerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and some Austrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel and towards Bommel on the 7th, and General David Dundas's corps received orders to occupy Beueren, and the heights near it, on the eighth, to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein.

Unfortunately, the frost set in again with great severity, but as the troops were already put in motion, and counter-orders might have prevented its combination, from the extent of the line, General David Dundas having assembled his corps, with a zeal and exertions which reflected the highest credit on himself and the troops, proceeded towards Beueren, in the morning of the 8th, having detached in advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel to have co-operated in the attack of that place. On their arrival at Beueren, they found all the Austrian posts driven in on the Lingen, and the enemy in force near Beueren. As soon as more troops of General Dundas's corps came up, Major-general Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, and the British hussars, attacked the enemy, and drove them back with loss, beyond Gueldermalsen.

On January 10, the enemy crossed the Waal in considerable force, and attacked the Austrian line at several points: one column passed at Pannerden, and was

immediately repulsed; another passed near Ghent, and, after maintaining itself for a short time, was likewise checked; a third passed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns, which crossed between Thiel and Fodewart, and attacked the whole of the line on that side. They forced the Austrians to abandon Heussen, and retreat across the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with General Coates's brigade, and some Austrians, to fall back upon Lent, which upon their arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and in consequence retreated across the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that river, near Elst.

The affair which took place at Heussen, was probably one of the most bloody and obstinate engagements which had happened during the present campaign. Of 4000 Austrians, who came into the field, not more than 700 or 800, it is said, escaped. On this day, the French, as is said before, attacked the allies at three several points at the same time: at Heussen only they were successful; the decided victory, however, which was gained at that place, was the signal of retreat to the British army. Immediately after the victory had declared for the French, the English began their retrograde march.

Lieutenant-general Abercromby, who was marching upon Echeld to dislodge the enemy from that post, upon their making these attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted, and, finding both the Hanoverians and Austrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated across the Leck, and now occupied the heights near Rhenen.

On the 14th, the enemy attacked all the out-posts of the allies, between the Leck and the Waal, in force. They

They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the piquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guards, and other corps, whose piquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited, and their loss was but trifling; two officers were slightly wounded, but none killed. The posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect, than obliging the post of Elder to fall back nearer the river.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their retreat on the night of the 14th. They succeeded in getting off all the sick but about 300, whose cases would not admit of a removal, with whom were left proper officers and attendants, and recommendatory letters to the French general, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants. The wounded officers were all got off. But a small quantity of stores and ammunition were left.

On this day, (January 16), the army marched to Appeldoren, where they rested one day, and on the following, crossed the Yssel to Deventer. On the 27th, they marched from Deventer, and the rest of the cantonments on the Yssel, leaving Lieutenant-general Abercromby with the guards and Colonel Strutt's brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appeldoren, Low, &c. to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-general Abercromby marched the next day. The number of sick, left at Deventer, Zwell, and Zutphen, did not exceed 600, and Major Murdo, with a captain, two

subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge with them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed.

The first column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marching from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Aldensaal; on the 30th, they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coates's brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skultorpe, Rheine, and other places near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldensaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were drawn to the other side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. The troops on their march suffered considerably, not only from the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

On the 12th of February the head-quarters were removed to Onasburg. The sufferings and loss of the army were dreadful. When they began their retreat, the number of British only was upwards of 10,000, but now their whole returns of effective men did not amount to half that number. In the march from Amersfort alone, upwards of 300 soldiers were frozen to death, besides women and children. In one of their marches, during the night, over a large frozen morass, where an accident obliged General Harcourt to remain behind the army for near an hour, his only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the route the army had taken, was the miserable victims that were lying every where dead, or dying of cold, famine, and fatigue, in the road the army had marched.

"The frost," says he, in one of his letters, "was most intense, and the groans and lamentations of the wretched groups I passed still ring in my ears. Men, women, and their children, all huddled together on an extensive, bleak, frozen swamp, far from any human habitation, and imploring assistance, as I rode past, which it was not in my power to give. Never shall I forget the horrors of that night!

"The number of waggons for the sick amounted to upwards of 160, which, allowing only ten to a waggon, makes the number of sick who followed the army amount to 1600, besides those whose wounds or situation would not admit of such a conveyance, and who were of course left behind.

"In short, no defeat could have had more disastrous consequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended with. The officers have suffered but little when compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and these the officers could in some degree guard against.

"Our loss in stores is beyond all credibility: would to God that were our only loss! The quantity of every description, destroyed at Helvoetsluys, Rotterdam, Doesburg, and Deventer, exceed all calculation. At the latter place, only during the two days the guards were there, 12,000 stand of arms were destroyed, intrenching tools innumerable, about 50,000 cwt. of powder, some millions of musquet ammunition, and 100 gun carriages, besides a number of guns which were spiked and left behind. At Doesburg, it is thought, about twenty times the quantity were destroyed."

On the 27th, in the morning, the fore-posts of the brigade, under the command of Major-general Lord Cathcart,

cart, extending from Fort Baustange to Niecoe-Shanks, were attacked, and drove in with some loss.

The war now assumes the character in which it so considerably arrested the attention of the British empire, furnishing but little interest as regards the science of war, yet exhibiting a contest of peculiar bravery, and a novel view of human nature; circumstances which cannot fail to afford useful lessons either to similarity of profession or circumstances.

BATTLE OF MAESTRICHT.

On Sept. 16, 1795, the French attacked the Austrians in their positions for an extent of five leagues, from Liege to Maestricht. Their principal end was to dislodge General Kray from the intrenched camp which he occupied at a league to the left, before Maestricht, and to attempt at the same time the passage of the Meuse in different places, viz. below Liege, near Vise, and near Foucon-le-Compte. The French, provided with fifty pieces of cannon, made a most brisk and mortal fire upon the Austrians, and towards eleven o'clock in the forenoon, M. de Kray was forced to move off his tents, and retire under the walls of Maestricht. At this instant, General Clairfayt arrived with four battalions, six squadrons, and six pieces of cannon: these troops, having joined those of Kray, the combat was renewed, and towards nine o'clock at night the French was forced to retreat, with the loss of 1500 men, left dead on the field of battle, and 300 prisoners.

While this was passing near Maestricht, several bodies of the light troops of the French attempted to pass the

the Meuse at the above-named places; but they were every where warmly repulsed by the batteries erected on the banks, as well as by the Austrian cavalry, which having advanced on the other side the Meuse, took them in the rear. Thus the day closed, without either of the parties losing one inch of ground.

According to the account collected, the Austrians had 900 men killed and wounded. A division of French infantry, posted in a village, were taken prisoners: a squadron of Hulans, and one of Latour, suffered more than any from the enemy's artillery.

BATTLE OF MANHEIM.

Field-marshal Clairfayt having successfully directed his operations against that wing of General Pichegru's army, which was protected by Manheim, immediately dispatched Major (afterwards Colonel), Williams to the head-quarters of General Wurmser, with orders to treat the beautiful city of Manheim with the utmost severity. The field-marshal, therefore, began a most terrible bombardment upon that city, which commenced between five and six o'clock of the 10th of October, 1795, and lasted till four o'clock the next morning. It was repeated on the night of the 11th, and so terrible was its effect, that persons, who were at that time in Frankfort, say, that the flames illuminated the whole horizon, so that the conflagration could even be discovered in that city.

In the night, from the 17th to the 18th, that part of the Austrian army, which was stationed before Manheim,

heim, assembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmser in person, to attack the different posts that the French occupied in front of that place. The disposition was very masterly, and the spirited manner in which it was executed, answered fully to the wish and expectation of the general: after a severe action, all the works which the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents, and a great deal of baggage, were taken, besides some cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and a great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult; the prompt execution of orders was impossible, and the generals could not conduct the attack with any degree of certainty. This circumstance enabled the French to get off the most of their artillery, and prevented the Austrians from following them into that place, as General Wurmser intended.

The Austrians had, upon this occasion, about thirty officers, and between 600 and 700 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded. The French had one general and twenty-one officers, and between 500 and 600 non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners. Their killed and wounded were supposed to amount to about 2000. In consequence of this victory, Manheim was closely invested, and the bombardment began immediately.

The scene of this transaction is the capital of the Electorate of Bavaria.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF MAYENCE.

In November, 1794, the French had taken a position upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim, and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, and the latter below the fortress. This position completely invested the place on that side; and from the time they first occupied it, almost to the day of the attack, they were constantly employed in constructing and perfecting the most formidable intrenchments. These consisted of two lines. The first was composed of large detached works, closed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three distinct ranges of trous-de-loups, or wolf-pits, (round pits of considerable depth, with sharp-pointed stakes fixed at the bottom, and covered with thin planks and green sods, consequently the enemy, in advancing, fall in, and are put in confusion); each range was composed of several rows of these pits, placed irregularly, and quite close together. The second was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the same manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is usual in field-works. Every possible advantage had been taken of the ground, which was particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the French generals had been known to say frequently, that they considered this position as wholly impregnable.

Marshal Clairfayt, (after having forced General Jourdan, in October, 1795, to repass the Rhine), returned with

with a part of his army to the camp of Wickert, about five English miles from Mayence; and in consequence of information received by him, that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very considerably, he, without waiting for those troops that advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the intrenchments above described, with fifty-two squadrons of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was destined for this attack, which took place on the 29th of October, 1795, consisting of thirty-two regular battalions, some light infantry, and twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garrison of Mayence, was formed into four divisions: one of ten battalions, and six squadrons, under General Neu; one of ten battalions, and six squadrons, under General Stader; one of five battalions, and sixteen squadrons, under General Colloredo; and one of seven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals Neu and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heiligy Creutz, (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing), forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the position in immediate connection with each other, whilst the Warasdine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Sclavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed, under the protection of six gunboats, behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpose of making a diversion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's centre, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-

operate

operate with General Stader, and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonstrations towards different parts of the centre; whilst two of his battalions, and two squadrons, with a considerable proportion of heavy artillery, made false attacks upon Monback and Gonsenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the position, for the same purpose as those who landed behind the right. General Werneck's division was to remain on the glacis of Mentz as a reserve.

It must be observed, that Marshal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the most commanding, and by far the strongest part of the camp, because the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable consequence of success on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour past five in the morning. The disposition was executed with the utmost regularity and accuracy, and in a very short time the battle was decided in favour of the Austrians, who displayed exemplary discipline and bravery. The general officers finding they could not advance on horseback, on account of the trous-de-loups, dismounted, and entered the intrenchments on foot, at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked, and although they certainly had some time to prepare for their defence, from the difficulties that the Austrian troops had to surmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumstance of surprise, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that must be attributed their having abandoned, without more resistance, one of the most formidable posts that ever was occupied.

One hundred and six pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, and about 2000 prisoners (amongst these, two generals, and 60 other officers) were brought into Mayence, whilst great quantities of stores of various kinds, collected for the purposes of the siege, likewise fell into the hands of the Austrians.

The killed and wounded of the French amounted to about 3000.

The Austrians had, on this occasion, between 60 and 70 officers, and about 1500 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded: among the former were Lieutenant-general Schmeetring and Major-general Wolckenheim.

General Nauendorf crossed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops, that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Gerau, and took possession of Oppenheim.

Marshal Clairfayt's advanced guards followed up this brilliant victory with so much vigour, that they took 49 pieces of artillery, in addition to the 106 taken before. They found the remains of great quantities of ammunition waggons which had been blown up; stores of all sorts, partly damaged, partly serviceable; and wherever their march had been directed, they perceived evident traces of the most precipitate and disorderly flight.

Marshal Clairfayt occupied Bingen and Kreutzenack, and placed a corps in each position behind the Nahe rivulet, so as to cut off all direct communication between Generals Jourdan and Pichegru. He had also a corps at Altzey, whose advanced posts extended nearly to Worms. Part of the troops having returned from the Lahn, the main army was collected, and encamped in front of Mayence, behind the Seltze Rivulet.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF ALZEY.

On the intelligence, that General Pichegru had advanced with all his army towards Phreim, and posted himself between Worms and Donnexsbergh, it was determined to attack him in that position, as soon as the body of reinforcements, expected from the Upper Rhine, should have passed that river. This junction, which was retarded by a dreadful and severe hurricane, took place on the evening of the 9th of November, 1795; and on the morning of the 10th, an attack was made on all the line of the enemy, whilst the army advanced in three columns towards Phreim. Count de Wartensleben, general of artillery, penetrated from Alzey towards Harsch Poland, carried that post, and advanced to the heights of Marsheim, whilst General Count de Nauendorf pushed forward to Gellheim.

The brave infantry pushed forward with their bayonets to the villages and neighbouring heights. By this impetuous attack, Pichegru, after an obstinate resistance, and after having sustained a considerable loss, was obliged at dusk to retreat with all his army behind the river Eisbach, and then into the position between Neustadt and Turkheim; in his retreat, he entirely broke up all the roads in the vicinity of the Phreim, which prevented the Austrians following him in the dark.

Worms was abandoned, and on the morning of the 11th, the Austrians entered it. Before the French general evacuated the town, he demanded 1000 louis d'ors

for their magazines, and that money not being instantly paid, four of the principal members of that municipality were conducted away as hostages.

The battle took place at ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted till six in the evening. The French, though well fortified from Molsheim to Phedersheim, were compelled to give way to the imperial fire. The centre of the French army, which was near Alzey, stood it longest, but was obliged to retreat after its left wing had been beaten. The Austrians took 500 prisoners, among whom were several officers, and eighteen pieces of cannon, which they instantly made use of against the French. On the morning of the 11th, the French encamped on the right bank of the Phreim, between Phedersheim and Wackheim.

Worms is the second city of the palatinate of the Rhine, situated 26 miles S. of Frankfort. This city was often taken and retaken during the civil wars; but it suffered most by the French in 1689, who, in a few hours, laid in ashes the work of ages, leaving enough, indeed, to contain a garrison of 300 of their men; and these being attacked in 1692, by the Landgrave of Hesse, intrenching themselves in a church, were put to the sword.

Alzey is a town, situated near Worms. It has a citadel, but its walls were destroyed, and the town set fire to by the French in 1692,

BATTLE OF FRANKENTHAL.

Marshal Clairfayt marched on the 14th of November, 1795, to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very strong position, with his left at Turkheim, and his right to the wood of Friesenheim, which runs close to the Rhine, a little below Manheim. His left wing and centre stood upon very commanding heights; the former being covered, along part of its front, and on its flank, by an impassable morass; the latter by a rivulet, the banks of which were marshy, and intersected by several deep ditches. His right wing was partly in the wood of Friesenheim, and partly in the villages of Oggersheim, Epstein, and Flomersteim, and the adjacent inclosures. This wing was also difficult of approach, from the many broad ditches which ran along its front, especially near the villages, and in the woods of Frasenheim; but, upon the whole, it presented fewer obstacles than the other parts of the position. Before the left of his centre was the village of Lambsheim, where he had placed a body of infantry and some artillery, as it stood on one of the principal roads leading towards his camp.

Marshal Clairfayt's disposition was as follows:

The right, or first column, forming a separate corps of five battalions, and sixteen squadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkheim, and if they could not force that point, they were at least to attack in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's detaching from thence.

The right wing and centre of the army, commanded by the marshal in person, marched in six columns; four, making eighteen battalions, and twenty-six squadrons, to form opposite the right of the enemy's left wing, and opposite the left of their centre; the two others, making nine battalions and eight squadrons, opposite the remainder of their centre.

The left wing, under General de la Tour, marched in three columns: one of three battalions, and four squadrons, towards the wood of Friesenheim; one of six battalions, and eight squadrons, towards Oggersheim; one of five battalions, and ten squadrons, towards Flomersheim and Epstein.

The whole had a proper proportion of heavy artillery.

Generals de la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack till the village of Lambsheim, which formed a saliant point in the enemy's position, was carried; Generals de la Tour and Kray were then to begin, and General de la Tour, as soon as the right wing and centre began, to form and cannonade the enemy's line, after the taking of Lambsheim, but not before, because his attack must necessarily be so much facilitated by these movements.

The column that marched towards the wood of Friesenheim, was ordered not to make a real attack till the villages of Flomersheim and Epstein were carried, and the attack upon Oggersheim, which was to follow immediately upon these events, was taking a favourable turn. By these means, the troops in the wood of Friesenheim, would be turned on their left, at the same time they were attacked in front, and of course obliged to abandon their position without making that resistance, which

which they otherwise might be enabled to do, from the nature of the ground.

The columns had some distance to march to their respective stations, so that it was seven o'clock before the village of Lambsheim could be attacked. It was stormed with great bravery by two battalions, and the army began its formation immediately.

General Kray now reported, that the part of the enemy's army, immediately opposed to him, was so strongly posted, and so numerous, that he could neither attack them in front, nor turn their flank. As soon as the marshal advanced with his right wing and centre towards the rivulet that covered the enemy's position, he found the whole bottom on which it ran, so extremely marshy, and intersected with water courses, that he could only cross it in three places, and with at most six men abreast. This he considered as too dangerous a manœuvre to attempt immediately under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and exposed to the attacks of their cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his disposition, reinforced General de la Tour from his centre, and kept up a heavy cannonade, pushing at the same time two battalions, a small body of cavalry, and a battery of heavy artillery, across the rivulet, at two different points, as if he intended to cross with the army; but giving orders to the troops, whom it was necessary to expose in this manner, not to advance after they had formed at the head of the defiles: this manœuvre had the desired effect, by preventing the enemy from reinforcing their right, and it gave General de la Tour an opportunity of defeating them entirely on that wing. By the time it was dusk, he had carried all that part of their position; and if the action had happened at a sea-

son of the year, when the days are longer, the victory would have been of the most complete and brilliant nature, because the enemy's centre and left could not possibly keep their ground after their right had given way, and the Austrian cavalry would have been able to attack them in their retreat with the utmost effect. However, the night coming on, made this impossible; therefore General Pichegru effected his retreat behind the Rerbach, (a rivulet that runs from Neastadt into the Rhine, above Manheim) after having evacuated the works which form a protection to Manheim on the side of the river, and abandoned all communication with the garrison.

The Austrians had, on this occasion, twenty-seven officers, and between 7000 and 8000 men killed and wounded. They took 700 prisoners, and twenty-two pieces of cannon, with above 100 ammunition waggons, and some considerable magazines of different kinds; and other magazines, and numbers of ammunition waggons, were destroyed by the enemy in their retreat.—The loss of the French amounted to about 5000 men killed and wounded.

During the battle, general Naurendorf, who was posted with a light corps upon the right of Gelheim, pushed on strong parties on the roads leading to Kaiserslautern.

General Pichegru's retreat rendered his communication with General Jourdan more difficult. The latter advanced with part of his army towards General Wartensleben, posted behind the Nahe rivulet, between Kreutzenach and Burgen; and on the 12th of this month, he attacked the post of Kreutzenach, but was repulsed with the loss of a great number of men, and two pieces of cannon.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF KREUTZENACH.

Marshal Clairfayt, with that part of his army, which, during the siege of Manheim, had been encamped between the Rhine and Neustadt, arrived on the 29th of November, 1795, in the neighbourhood of Kreutzenach, where it formed a junction with General Wartensleben's corps, and took nearly the same position that the latter had occupied for some time past, the right flank being at Bingen, the left on the heights behind Kreutzenach and Furfeld, and the advanced posts pushed on beyond the Nahe.

General Kray, as soon as he was relieved from the post of Neustadt, directed his march towards Wolfstein; from whence, after having received reinforcements from the army, he was to advance by Lautereck and Meissenheim, to turn the right flank of the enemy encamped near Zimmern, whilst the main body of the army should menace his front.

General Kray could not arrive at Lautereck before the 1st of December. In the meantime, General Jourdan advanced with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, consisting of about 55,000 men, drove back, on the 30th, the Austrian advanced piquets that were on the other side of the Nahe, and took a position opposite to that of Marshal Clairfayt's army, his right flank being covered by one division, posted behind Lautereck and Meisseinheim on the Glahn, his centre and left extending along the banks of the Nahe to the Rhine.

At Bingen, which is situated at the conflux of these two rivers, and on the right bank of the former, there is a stone bridge over the Nahe; but it was equally difficult

cult for either party to undertake any thing on that quarter. From thence to Kreutznach, where there is also a stone bridge, the nature of the ground was much more favourable for the enemy than for the Austrians, as the hills on the left banks, (that is, on the enemy's side) were very commanding, and close to the Nahe; whereas, on the right bank, there was a plain of considerable breadth, from which the heights rise in so gradual a slope, as to afford, in general, no position for the Austrian artillery near enough to defend the passages of the river, without being entirely commanded by the French batteries on the opposite side. These circumstances existed in a peculiar degree at Kreutznach itself; so much so, that the infantry posted on the hill, called the Schlossberg, on the left bank, could fire quite into the town, and on to the bridge.

On the morning of the 1st of December, the enemy were seen in very great force, drawn up on the opposite hills. About nine o'clock a large body of infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, very advantageously posted on the heights behind the town, advanced to attack Kreutznach: the Austrians defended it with great firmness; but the disadvantages of the situation made it impossible to prevent the enemy at length getting possession of it, which happened about eleven o'clock. The Austrians, however, having re-formed, advanced again, and attacked the French with so much bravery, that they presently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place.

The enemy renewed the attack with a large body of fresh troops, and the Austrians in the town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of some of the infantry on the Schloss-

Schlossberg, and being totally unsupported by their own cannon, (which, from the nature of the situation, could not be made use of), they found it impracticable to maintain the post: they, therefore, abandoned it a second time, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to about 500 killed and wounded. Fifty of the enemy were taken prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded was very considerable.

At the same time that the above-mentioned affair took place at Kreutzenach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lautereck, and entirely cut to pieces and took two battalions. The number of prisoners taken were eight officers and 150 men. General Kray afterwards occupied Lautereck.

BATTLE OF KAISERSLAUTERN.

In consequence of the advantages obtained by Marshal Clairfayt, General Jourdan, after having attempted by different manœuvres to secure the right of his army, began his retreat from the Nahe on the 13th of December, and on the 15th, he took a position upon the Hunsruck, occupying all the principal passes between Bacharach on the Rhine, and Trabach on the Moselle.

From the 15th to the 21st, several unimportant actions had taken place between the advanced corps of both the armies, and the Austrian light troops at different times scoured the country from Bukenfelt to Treves; but the strength of the enemy's position on the mountains, and the roads that lead to it being so bad by the rains, as to make the march of heavy artillery impracticable, prevented Marshal Clairfayt from undertaking

rain-

any operation of consequence. His excellency's line extended from Dreyekhausen, on the Rhine, by Stromberg, Kirn, and Oberstein, to Birkenfeldt, from whence the left of his army connected by a chain of light troops with Marshal Wurmser's right, occupied Kaiserslautern, by Neustadt, along the rivulet, called the Spirebach, to the Rhine.

General Pichegru made several attempts to oblige the Austrians to abandon the post of Kaiserslautern, and on the 20th instant, he attacked it with very superior numbers; but, after an action of several hours, was completely routed, with the loss of near 2000 men, and several cannon. The Austrians had, on this occasion, twenty-nine officers, and between 600 and 700 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The enemy sometimes made demonstrations from Dusseldorff, but the Austrian corps, stationed upon the Sieg rivulet, kept it completely in check on that side.

BATTLE OF LODI.

The head-quarters of Buonaparte (a young general already of singular promise, though without any presage of his future greatness) reached Casal on the 10th of May, 1796, at three o'clock in the morning. At nine his van-guard attacked the Austrians, who were defending the approaches of Lodi. The division of General Augereau, which had remained that night at Borghetto, and that of General Massena, which had passed the Adda at Casal, put themselves instantly in motion. In the meantime, the van-guard forced all the Austrian posts, and took one piece of cannon. The French entered Lodi in pursuit of the Austrians, who had

had already passed the Adda by the bridge. Beauleau's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and thirty pieces of heavy ordnance defended the bridge. Buonaparte ordered his whole artillery to be brought up; a very brisk cannonade was kept up for several hours.—As soon as the French army arrived, it was drawn up in one column, at the head of which marched the second battalion of carabineers, followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, who reached the bridge. The enemy made a dreadful fire; the grenadiers, Buonaparte's favourite corps, and who had always been the soul of the army, hesitated to proceed, which he perceiving, seized the national colours, and, at the head of the column, rushed on the bridge, amidst a tremendous fire from thirty pieces of artillery: he was instantly followed by Generals Berthier, Massena, Cervoni, Dallemange, and Larne and Dupat, chefs de brigade, and the Austrians were absolutely bayonetted from their guns. This column bore down all opposition; the artillery was taken; Beauleau's order of battle was broken, and the Austrian army was dispersed. Buonaparte's cavalry passed the Adda by a ford. Beauleau's horse attempted to charge the French, in order to protect the retreat of his infantry, but all was ineffectual. The coming on of night, and the extreme fatigue which the French troops had sustained, prevented them from pursuing the Austrians, who lost all their artillery, and between two and three thousand men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

BATTLE OF WETZLAR.

The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were removed from Hecheim to Schwalback, near Koningstein, on the 11th of June, 1796, to Hesse Homburg on the 12th, and to Grætlin Wisback on the 13th, where they remained till the 14th; on which day his Royal Highness completed the necessary arrangements for the defence of the Lahn, between Braunfells and the Rhine, which chiefly consisted in posting a large corps at Limbourg, with two others of inferior force near Nassau and Weilburg. On the 14th, a considerable corps, under the command of Lieutenant-general Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar. Another strong column, under General Kray, marched the same day to the neighbourhood of Braunfells, and a partisan corps pushed across the Lahn to Koningsberg, which lies between Giesseu and Herborn on the Dille.

The river Dille formed the natural left flank to the enemy's line of defence, which was covered to the right by the Rhine; and as the hills on the right bank of the Dille were very steep, woody, and difficult of access, it was essential for the French to occupy them, but more especially so, to take the position between Hermanstein on that river, and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Austrians would then have been completely prevented from crossing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manœuvre, by Giesseu, towards Herborn and Dielnburg.

The Archduke ordered General Werneck to push his advanced posts across the Lahn and the Dille, at Wetzlar, on the 14th, and to pass on the 15th with his whole corps; to support which manœuvre, the Saxons were directed

rected to advance to Wetzlar the same day, and General Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leuhn, on the Lahn. The French general, La Fevre, was in march with a large corps for the same object at the same time. The heads of his columns attacked General Werneck's advanced guards, which, after making a very long and obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the above-mentioned position, with their right to the Lahn, and their left to the Dille, and began a severe cannonade upon the Austrians, who, though at the foot of the heights, with the rivers close in their rear, had formed again, and stood firm. His Royal Highness the Archduke having arrived just as the advanced guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly their cavalry, to advance with as much expedition as possible. His Royal Highness likewise ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reserve on the left bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachments on the left opposite Altenbourg, and on the right at Aslar near Hermanstein, as they had been at first posted, in order to secure the flanks. In this very critical position his Royal Highness remained, answering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of twelve-pounders, and determined to attack as soon as the head of the Saxon column should have passed Wetzlar.

The position that General Le Fevre occupied, was composed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, were difficult of access. There was a projecting point of a wood that formed, upon the face of these heights, a salient angle to the rest of his line; and this wood, returning through the centre of the

position, extended to the right and left behind each wing, to the Lahn and the Dille.

This salient point was strongly occupied with infantry, as well as the heights of Altenberg, and on the heights above Hermanstein, the principal part of the cavalry was formed, being supported by infantry posted in the wood in their rear; the artillery was distributed upon the spots most favourable for raking the face of the position. In this order General Le Fevre waited the arrival of the rest of his corps; had it come up before the Archduke attacked, the Austrians must have retired across the Lahn at Wetzlar. His Royal Highness, perfectly aware of this circumstance, resolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry should have arrived: this did not happen till seven in the evening, and the disposition was then made in general as follows: three squadrons of the Austrian cavalry, regiment of Carachy, supported by that of Nassau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermanstein; while the Austrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's centre in the wood, the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the French with an amazing intrepidity; but as they were very much broken by the extreme badness of the ground, and as the French cavalry was numerous and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulsed. The regiment of Nassau had, in the meantime, reached the summit, and formed; they, therefore, received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their protection, charged the enemy again, with part of the regiment of Nassau on their flanks, and

part

part as a second line, and, after as regular a shock as could take place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon cavalry had reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy, finding themselves taken in flank, and most vigorously pursued, retired; their first line with great precipitation abandoning the salient point of their centre, and their defeated cavalry threw itself, in great disorder, into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiment of Carachy and Nassau followed them, cut to pieces a battalion. which had formed where the road, leading from Wetzlar to Greffenstern, enters the wood, and took several pieces of cannon; but upon endeavouring to continue the pursuit still further, they were received by the second line of French infantry, who gave them a severe fire, and obliged them to retire out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off all the cannon and ammunition waggons that they had taken. The enemy still kept on the heights of Altenbourg, their line extending thence towards Alsteden, on the Dille.

The Austrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood.

In the rear of the enemy's right flank, at the distance of about two English miles, lay the village of Borghausen, on the Dille. In the vicinity of that village, the wood retires from the Dille, in the form of a half circle, leaving a considerable space of open ground; through the road, by which the left of General Le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, passes and enters the wood again, over an height that afforded an excellent position for infantry, not only from being so immediately on the edge of the wood, but more especially as the foot of it was

covered, in the greatest part of its extent, by a ravine, which was difficult to cross.

It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery to receive their troops that had been defeated by the Austrian cavalry and grenadiers; and, at the same time, finding that victory was declared in favour of the Austrians, they retired their with right from the right of the heights of Altenbourg, forming their troops, that had occupied that wing of the position, in the thick wood, which was immediately in their rear. Four squadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the imperial troops, together with a squadron of the regiment of Caraeby, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further support, and not accompanied by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and scrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the heights above described: after suffering great loss, they broke the three battalions, cut down every man who could not save himself by flight in the wood, and took the cannon.

The night now came on, and put an end to the action. Nothing could surpass the steadiness and intrepidity with which the Austrian and Saxon troops executed the Archduke's masterly and decisive manœuvres.

The loss of the Austrians and Saxons amounted to about 500 men, including several officers. That of the French was more considerable, and General Le Fevre, who commanded in person, was wounded in the arm.

Having failed in his attempt to make himself master of this important position, General Jourdan determined to raise the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, and re-cross the Rhine.

Rhine. Four of the six divisions, which composed his army, directed their march towards Nieuweid, the two others towards Liegberg, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.

THE PASSAGE OF MOREAU OVER THE RHINE, AND THE SIEGE OF KEHL.

The Archduke Charles, who was at the head of the imperial army, having crossed to the right of the Rhine, left a strong division of his forces in the Hundstruck, the country lying on the left of that river, between Mentz on the north, and Manheim on the south. This division, together with the garrison of those two places, was thought to watch and repel the motions of General Moreau, who commanded the French forces in that quarter.

But this active general was intent on a very different plan, from that of annoying the Austrian division, or of forming the siege of either of these places; in order, however, to deceive them by such appearances as might facilitate his designs, he made a variety of motions, indicating an attack on several of their posts; and, while they were making arrangements to oppose him, he drew off, unperceived, almost the whole of his army, and, by an expeditious march, reached Strasburg before the Austrians had discovered his motions.

He had now attained the spot from whence he was to enter upon the execution of his project, which was to cross the Rhine, opposite to this city, into Suabia, and to take the fort of Kehl; by being master of which, he would gain the command of an extent of country in its proximity, and secure an entrance to the French into that circle.

He had proposed to attempt a passage in different places, and, in order the more easily to effect his design, to take possession of some of the islands in that river: but most of these happened to be overflowed, and the others were possessed by the Austrians, who were to be dislodged before he could make good his landing. To conceal his motions, he attacked them, in the night of the 24th of June, 1796, in such force, and with so much resolution, that the Austrians were soon obliged to retire across the bridges communicating with the German side, and which they had not time to destroy. Over these the French passed to that side, but they had neither sufficient artillery nor cavalry, to assist the infantry in case of an attack, which was every moment expected. In this critical situation, General Moreau determined to march forward, with the few pieces of cannon he had seized upon the islands. With these he resolutely assaulted the fortress of Kehl, and carried it. This sudden and unexpected success greatly alarmed the Austrian army under the Archduke, the rear of which was thereby put in danger, while the front was exposed to the force under Jourdan, who, collecting the divisions that had retreated, was preparing to join Kleber, against advancing towards the Austrians.

Here General Moreau displayed great genius and invention, as well as courage. He began his operation with a kind of wit, or dexterous management of the mind. Nothing could be more natural, than for the Austrians to suppose that attacks would be made first, on what were, in reality, frontier towns of the empire, Mentz and Manheim. But General Moreau, who had served, and learned military lessons, under Pichegru, was not afraid to advance, leaving those towns behind him

him. By the possession of provinces beyond them, he would cut them off from supplies and reinforcements from that quarter, and draw off the Austrians from the vicinity of the towns he left in his rear, for the protection of the parts threatened by a progressive movement. This mode of advancing into an enemy's country, without the previous reduction of the fortified places in the way, the example of which was first set by Pichegru, was considered as a novelty in the theory and practice of war.

BATTLE OF MURG.

On the 7th and 8th of July, 1796, the Archduke Charles remained in possession of Etthregen, in order to give time for the arrival of the Saxons at Pfortzheim, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce the Archduke's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of General Kaim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Frawen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th, the disposition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the Murg, at Rastadt, Krepenheim, and Gertzback, and, on the 9th, whilst the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the French forced back the Archduke's advanced posts with a part of their army, whilst their principal force attacked General Kaim. His Royal Highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but General Kaim,

Kaim, after having made a most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover the general's left flank, did the same; and, as this circumstance gave the French possession of all the passes in the mountains, on the Archduke's left, his Royal Highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his army to Pfortzheim on the 13th.

The Austrians lost, on this occasion, about 1600 men, and four pieces of cannon; the loss of the French was not very considerable.

BATTLE OF KIRPEN.

The advanced corps of the Archduke Charles, commanded by General Kray, marched, on July 9, 1796, at day-break, in pursuit of that part of the French army, which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegberg, on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Dusseldorf.

General Kleber found himself under the necessity of halting on that day on the heights, which lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegberg, in order to give time to pass the Sieg: he, therefore, occupied the very advantageous position which these heights afford with about 24,000 men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be passed at a very few points. The approach to his centre was about 300 yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this position with the heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above-mentioned took their source. At the village of Kirpen

Kirpen there was another range of advantageous heights, parallel to these where the French were posted; their right (looking towards Ukareth) terminated in a deep ravine, their left on a plain opposite to the enemy's centre. This plain was bounded on its left by a small wood, that extended towards the ravine, which covered the right wing of the French, leaving the approach to their centre close on its right. From this wood a long range of enclosures and small copses, intermixed with two villages and several scattered houses, extended in a parallel direction to the right of the French, nearly on a line with the heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen side of Kirpen, about 700 yards from the latter, was a third range of heights, which took exactly the same direction as those above described; their right being covered by a deep ravine, their centre and left falling gradually into a plain that was bounded by Kirpen, and the enclosures and small villages before mentioned.

General Kray's corps consisted of about 11,000 men, viz. thirty-two squadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of grenadiers, six battalions of fusileers, two battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy-horse artillery.

The Austrian hussars fell in with a large patrol of the French at the village of Weyerbusch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's post, which they immediately forced back towards his position, and General Kray's advanced guard, consisting of one regiment of Sclavonian light infantry, and one Walloon battalion, with several squadrons of light cavalry, and some horse artillery, formed upon the heights of Kirpen.

General

General Kleber, who could easily discover General Kray's strength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the heights of Kirpen, and into the inclosures and villages that extended from thence between the two positions, and the cavalry of that wing marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's left, as soon as the latter (the infantry) should have established itself along the edge of the plain. A small part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines against General Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence; whilst his principal body of cavalry, supported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great portion of heavy artillery, marched from his centre against the heights of Kirpen. The Austrian cavalry, which was posted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before described; but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the great superiority of numbers, they were repulsed. However, the battalion of Walloons and Sclavonian light horse kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this situation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as soon as its formation was completed, advanced against the heights of Kirpen, and, supported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Austrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the position in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, stood firm, repulsed the repeated and combined attacks that were made on it, and at last, finding itself surrounded, began

its

its retreat through the village towards the position, which it effected in a manner that deserved to be represented as an example of bravery and discipline, which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now masters of the village and heights of Kirpen; their right wing had established itself on the edge of the enclosures, and in the villages that border the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Austrians, with whose right it was already engaged in a distant musquetry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again, behind his centre as a reserve, and remained upon his position to receive the formidable attack that the French were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the height of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry, supported by his right wing of infantry, against General Kray's left, and the other with nine battalions of infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry, against the centre, whilst his left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian right in check.

The French now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great superiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry position, changed their front, and kept up such a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry, as checked their pursuit. The Austrian cavalry rallied under the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, supported by four squadrons of Saxons, who had just arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from

which they advanced, and decided the affair on that side.

Whilst this was going on, the nine battalions and the cavalry, that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the centre of the Austrian position, supported by a most formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions, and some squadrons of cavalry, in the first line to which the advanced guard, which had been forced to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before observed, a second line. These most gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within an hundred paces without firing, except from their cannon. The first line of infantry then gave a general fire, and charged with their bayonets. This decisive movement produced the desired effect; the French gave way, General Kray's cavalry pursued them into the village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in sufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve, and as their right still remained in the villages and enclosures which they had taken possession of in the beginning of the action; General Kray was, therefore, obliged to content himself with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen; in the evening, General Kleber retired his right wing into his position; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians, was completely cut off.

General Kray lost between 500 and 600 men. The French had about 700 men taken prisoners, left several hundreds dead upon the field, and had a very great number wounded.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF FELBACH.

His Royal Highness the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence of the enemy's intention to dislodge the corps at Eslingen, and thus make themselves masters of the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, reinforced that important post in the night of the 20th of July, and made the necessary dispositions for a most vigorous defence.

On the 21st, the enemy made several feints on the right, and along the whole front of the camp of Felbach, whilst they marched against the heights of Eslingen with a very superior force. Their attack commenced there about seven o'clock in the morning, and after five unsuccessful efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim, near Stutgard.

The skill with which this position was defended, and the vigour displayed in repulsing the reiterated and severe attacks on ground so intersected and woody, did great honour to General Hoche, who commanded the Austrians. The excessive heat of the day, and the great fatigue that the troops experienced, as they had all been under arms, and most of them marching the whole preceding night, did not prevent them contending most courageously with near double their numbers till near eight o'clock, when victory fully rewarded them. The first battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny, fought from the beginning of this action without being relieved, and, though it lost between 300 and 400 men, remained in fire, till night put a stop to its uncommon exertions.

The total loss of the Austrians, on this day, was about 1000 men, including several officers; that of the French amounted to near 2000.

BATTLE OF BRESCIA.

Buonaparte, having, with a fortunate boldness, penetrated through Piedmont, entered Lombardy, and passed the Po, the Adda, and the Mincio, laid siege to Mantua; the possession of which would render him the undisputed master of Italy. The garrison made several vigorous sallies, but Buonaparte, who had by this time collected, from the many strong towns he had taken, a numerous and formidable artillery, gave no respite to the besieged, and constantly repelled them. He erected batteries for the firing red-hot balls, and several parts of the city were in flames: but the governor was determined to hold out to the last extremity, and refused to listen to the summons to surrender.

The passes into the Tyrol were guarded by works, extending from the lake of Garda to the river Adige. Here the imperial general, Wurmsur, posted himself; but the French generals, Massena and Joubert, at the head of a select body, broke into his lines, by turning his right and left. They seized his baggage and standing camp, and forced him to retreat with the utmost precipitation. This happened towards the close of June.

Powerful reinforcements having joined Marshal Wurmsur, since the check he received at the passage into the Tyrol, he was resolved to repair this by raising the siege of Mantua, by effecting which, he would at once undo all that had been done by Buonaparte. Animated

mated with this hope, he assailed the French, at Salo, on the western side of the lake of Garda, and at Corona, on the east. He dislodged them, on the 29th of July, from both these positions. Those at Salo retired to Peschiera, and those at Corona, to the city of Verona. In consequence of the capture of Salo, on the one side of the lake, and Verona, which the French were obliged to abandon, he made himself master also of Brescia, and was moving, with the division under his command, towards Buonaparte, while the other advanced with all expedition, to place the French between two fires.

Buonaparte, perceiving the danger of his situation, and conscious that his strength was not equal to an encounter with the Austrian general's united divisions, determined to attack them singly, before they could form a junction. This, indeed, seemed the only expedient left to extricate him from the present danger. It was not, however, without the deepest concern, that he saw himself reduced to the necessity of abandoning the siege of Mantua, now almost destitute of provisions, and on the point of surrendering.

He raised it on the 30th of July, and, in pursuit of his plan, marched with all expedition to Brescia, where he joined the divisions of his army. They had gained several advantages over the Austrians, particularly at Lonado, a town which these had seized, but from which they were expelled, after being completely defeated in an engagement, the last of July, wherein they lost great numbers.

From Brescia, where the Austrians were again totally routed, on the 1st of August, they withdrew, in disorder, towards the Tyrol, where they took refuge in the mountains. Marshal Wurmsur, apprised of the ill

fortune that had attended his other division, advanced with all speed to its assistance, and, on the 3d, came up with Buonaparte, who, expecting him, was prepared for battle. The Austrians had some advantage at first, through the rash impetuosity of an advanced corps of French, which was surrounded and taken; but the centre, forming into a compact body, charged them with such vigour, that they soon gave way, and were broken on every side. A division of them endeavoured to make good its retreat to Salo; but that place was already occupied by the left wing of the French, and this division, in attempting to gain the mountains, towards the Tyrol, fell mostly into the hands of the French. General Augereau, who commanded the right wing, assailed the left of the Austrians posted at Castigliona. Here a furious fight was maintained the whole day by both parties. The French, at length, prevailed, and the Austrians sustained an entire defeat. Between 2000 and 3000 fell in the field, and about 4000 were made prisoners, and among whom were three generals. The French also lost a considerable number, and some officers of great note.

On the 4th, a division of the French attacked a large body of Austrians, who were posted at Gavardo, towards the western side of the lake. The conflict was warm, but the Austrians were again worsted with the loss of near 2000 men.

Notwithstanding the success of the 3d and 4th, Buonaparte was not yet assured of a fortunate termination of this obstinate dispute. Marshal Wurmsur had drawn together all the troops that could be rallied, to which he added a part of the garrison of Mantua, now relieved from the siege, and every other corps within

his reach. When assembled, they formed an army formidable enough to renew the contest with Buonaparte, who was fully convinced that the most dangerous and difficult part of the business still remained to be decided.

He collected the whole of his force, and made the most advantageous arrangements to meet the enemy, whose attack he hourly expected. He visited every post, in order to ascertain the number that could be spared to reinforce his main body. Repairing for this purpose to Lonado, he found it occupied by no more than 1200 of his troops, while a division of the Austrians, consisting of 4000 men, had encompassed it, and sent an officer to summon the French to surrender. Buonaparte concluding, from certain circumstances, that this body of Austrians belonged to the defeated part of their army, and was endeavouring to make good its retreat, with remarkable presence of mind, told the officer, that he was mistaken in thinking that he had met only with a detachment of the French army, the main body of which was there with Buonaparte himself, who now spoke to him, and required him immediately to return to his general, and require he should surrender instantly. The commander of the Austrians, struck with astonishment, requested a parley, to settle conditions. But Buonaparte, aware of the danger attending the least delay, insisted that they should directly surrender themselves prisoners of war. On their still demanding time to consider, Buonaparte gave orders for a body of chosen grenadiers and artillery to advance against them. This decided the matter, and they all laid down their arms without attempting to make the least resistance.

Escaped

Escaped from this imminent peril, in so extraordinary a manner, the French general determined to lose no time in bringing the contest to a final issue. Feigning to be desirous of avoiding an engagement with Wurmsur, he ordered a retrograde motion to be made by his army, in order to induce him the more readily to advance. This order was executed on the morning of the 5th, with such dexterity, that while the Austrian general, deceived by appearances, was approaching the French army to attack it, the right wing of the French, under General Serrancier, an officer of great ability, turned the left of the Austrians, and assailed its rear, while another division attacked a redoubt in its front. The left of the French, in like manner, moved with unexpected rapidity against the right of the Austrians, and their centre was charged at the same time with such impetuosity and vigour, that, surprised at movements so contrary to their expectation, they were in a manner taken unawares. They made, however, a resolute defence, but fortune declared for the French. The Austrians were thrown into confusion, and, notwithstanding the skilful dispositions of Wurmsur, were not able to stand their ground. They retired with all expedition, after losing 2000 men; and would certainly have lost many more, had not the French, from the excessive fatigue of so many successive conflicts, been disabled from a pursuit.

This victory was completely decisive of the contest between these two rival generals. The battle might be said to have lasted five days, as there was no intermission of fighting during that time. The losses of the Austrians precluded all hopes of keeping the field; they amounted to 70 pieces of cannon, all the carriages belonging to

to their army, more than 12,000 prisoners, and 6000 slain.

Buonaparte's determination to attack the Austrian divisions before they should be able to form a junction, the means by which he induced Wurmsur to advance, and the rapid and unexpected movements by which he attacked him, were judicious and masterly. His presence of mind, and the stratagem by which he rescued himself from the hands of four thousand Austrians, were admirable.

BATTLE OF METTINGEN

The Archduke marched, on the 9th of August, with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a position across the Eager rivulet, with his right towards Allersheim, and the centre in the point of Mettingen, where the head-quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenaltheim, for the purpose of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen to Donawert. The corps, which had been posted at Nersheim, under General Hotze, had already fallen back to Forkheim and Aufhausen, to keep up the direct communication with that on the left bank of the Danube, commanded by General Riesse, who was now encamped near Dillengen. General Wartensleban had moved, in the meantime, to Forkheim, on the river Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf, on the Pegnitz. General Frolich, the Prince of Condé, and General Wolf, remained in their former situations.

The enemy attacked the Austrian guards of Generals Hotze and Riese on the 8th; but by a display of much skill

skill and firmness, the first of those generals managed to lose so little ground, that the change of position, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption: and the latter, from his situation being more advantageous, completely repulsed the attack which was made upon him.

On the 9th, at night, information was received, that the Prince of Condé had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and General Wolf into the defile of Bregents, where, however, he had posted himself in such a manner, as to check the enemy's designs in that quarter. General Wertensleban also reported, that his position was so bad, as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the attack which General Jourdan, from his late movements, seemed to be meditating; and the same day, General Moreau arrived in great force, opposite the centre of his Royal Highness's extensive line, forming with his left on the heights of Uncenheim, his centre in point of Catzenstein, and his right on the heights of Dunstelkingen and Deschingen, with a corps to cover his flank near Laningen, on the Danube. His reserve was between Nersheim and Konigsbron.

On the 10th, the enemy advanced a strong part of their first line into the woods in their front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same evening, about six o'clock, they attacked General Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuosity. They succeeded in driving back his advanced posts, but they made no impression on his left position, nor did they interrupt the attack that his Royal Highness intended to make upon them the next morning, of which the following was the disposition.

An

An advanced guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenstein, supported by a small corps, under General Staray, was to march from the camp of Mettingen along the road that leads from Nordlingen to Nertheim, and endeavour, by manœuvring to the enemy's left flank, to dislodge them from the heights of Uncenheim. The rest of the main army was to assemble at Forkheim, Aufhausen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in three columns; that of the right, under General Hotze; that of the centre, under the Prince of Furstenberg; and the left, under General de la Tour, and attack the enemy's centre and right; whilst General Riese, strengthened by part of General Frolich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the rear of General Moreau's position. This latter movement was to be covered on its right by a small intermediate corps, under General Riese, and the main army. As the enemy had a great superiority of numbers, it was resolved to attack by surprise, and for this purpose, the marches were so arranged, that the columns were to be formed on the different points from whence they were to advance just before day-break, and proceed immediately. However, a most violent storm, which lasted several hours, made the night so extremely dark, and the roads so bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they otherwise would have been in performing their movements, and therefore the attack was necessarily deferred till seven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to discover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence.

Notwithstanding so unfortunate a circumstance, which deprived the Archduke of the great advantage of

of surprise, his Royal Highness persevered in his resolution. The three columns of the centre were successful in dislodging the enemy's advanced guard from the woods, and they drove it back to the heights of the principal position; but the column that marched towards Umenheim, finding itself taken in flank by General Moreau's reserve, which had advanced for that purpose as soon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's right flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the position of Forkheim, from whence he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furstenberg and General de la Tour maintained their advantages. Just as the Archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from General Wartensleban, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of General Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpose of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His Royal Highness now judged, that, even if victorious on this point, he would probably be still obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy was making to his right; and should he be so unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the consequences from the same reason might be most disastrous. He therefore suspended his attack, and contented himself with remaining master of the principal part of the field of battle; a decision, however, taken with the utmost reluctance, because General Riese had succeeded to the extent of his most sanguine hopes, and had advanced, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to Haydenheim.

The Austrians lost, on this occasion, from 1000 to 1200 men. The French loss, in killed and wounded, is estimated

estimated at above 2000, besides more than 1200 prisoners, four pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

BATTLE OF KORNACH.

On the 1st of September, the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Staray to Kensingen, where he passed the Mayn; his advanced guard, under General Hotze, took possession of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garrison retiring into the citadel.

In the meantime the enemy strained every nerve to reach Wurtzburg, before the main body of the Austrian army should come up, and, by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the same day on which General Hotze took possession of it. Next day, (the 2d), Jourdan attacked with the utmost impetuosity the corps under General Staray; but though he succeeded in forcing some of his posts, he was not able to make any impression on the main position, and retired in the evening to his camp near Kornach. There he resolved to abide the event of a battle, and, in that view, posted himself in the following manner:

His right wing, extending to the Mayn, a little below Wurtzburg, rested on a very commanding eminence, in front of which, a deep river rendered the access extremely difficult. The first line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, skirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his second line was posted. His left wing, consisting almost entirely of cavalry, was placed in the spacious plain in front of Kornach, but considerably thrown from the infantry in the wood.

A numerous artillery was distributed on the most essential points along his front. The division of Le Fevre remained posted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a small intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

The Archduke halted on the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach, whilst a bridge was thrown on the Mayn, near Dettlebach, which was not finished till late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

General Staray, in the meantime, judging from the force and usual conduct of Jourdan, that he would soon renew his efforts to render himself master of Wensbourg, embraced the spirited resolution of rather advancing against him than of waiting for him in his position. The Archduke approved of this idea, determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack upon the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that General Staray should move forward against the corps which was opposed to him; that the main body, under the command of General Wartensleban, passing the bridge at Dettlebach, should attack the centre of the enemy; whilst General Kray, crossing the river at the point nearest Geroltzhoffen, should turn his left wing.

Soon after day-break, accordingly, General Staray advanced, and drove back the posts of the enemy; as, however, the other two columns had a considerable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the passage of the river, he soon found himself engaged alone with very superior numbers, and was not only obliged to relinquish the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original position.

At

At this critical instant his Royal Highness sent orders to General Wartensleban to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly against the left of the enemy. This judicious manœuvre had the desired effect. Jourdan, seeing himself menaced in the most essential point of his position, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was pressing Staray, who thus gained time to re-establish himself in his post.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground: but the enemy, retiring behind the wood, the Austrians remained exposed to a fire of musquetry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate; and after fruitless endeavours to draw the enemy into the place, his Royal Highness resolved to await the arrival of General Wartensleban's column, without which, it was evident the position of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the enemy appeared advancing from Dettebach, and General Staray moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose with equal order and impetuosity, regardless of the swarm of Tyrailleurs who harassed them; they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of General Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point; this he for some time conducted with much re-

gularity, his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under the protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length, however, continually harassed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general; the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and the coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction.

The loss of the Austrians, on this occasion, amounted to only 800 men, amongst whom were no officers of distinction; that of the enemy amounted to upwards of 2000. Two thousand prisoners were taken. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons fell into the hands of the conquerors.

BATTLE OF FRIBOURG,

INCLUDING THE RETREAT OF MOREAU.

On the 1st and 2d of September, General Moreau attempted with his right wing to make himself master of the bridge on the Yser at Munich, after a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Furstenburg with considerable loss. On the 10th and 11th, he quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser. General de la Tour pursued him closely, and on the 12th reached Pfaffenhoven. As General Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuberg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, General Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions, and on the 14th, engaged in a serious affair with his rear-guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards

upwards of 1000 prisoners. From hence General Moreau retired behind the Leck, and made a forward movement on the 17th, drove in the Austrian out-posts, and extended himself as far as Landsberg, on the Leck.

General Frölich defending the Iller, occupied on the 17th, Imanstalt and Kempen, and on the 19th, advanced to Isney, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the meantime, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, and from whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donawert and the Schellenberg. His parties extended to Dillengen, Ulm, and Gemund, from whence he put himself in connection with the light troops of General Petrasch at Constadt.

Under these circumstances Moreau felt the necessity of a retreat: accordingly, in the night of the 20th, he repassed the Leck at Augsbourg and Rain, and directed his march, with a very considerable part of the army, towards Ulm.

Six commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken on the 22d, upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread at the two latter places, for four divisions of General Moreau's army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident that his intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kehl. But Major-general Nauendorff, advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, ar-

rived before Ulm time enough to frustrate General Moreau's design, so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them.—The next day, General Nauendorf made his advanced guard attack this corps, and drive it back again to the gates of Ulm.

General Moreau, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th, leaving in it a large magazine, and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat towards the forest towns.

On the 10th of October, General Latour followed Moreau towards Stockach and Engen; but finding his retreat through the Val d'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he discontinued the pursuit, and marched by his right towards the valley of Kinzig, in order to form a junction with the Archduke. His Royal Highness arrived with his main body in the neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 25th, Generals Nauendorf and Petrasch preceded him in nearly the same direction. The former took post at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kinsingen. On the 15th, the corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frölich, alone, continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Forest.

In the meantime, General Moreau, whose van-guard had defeated the enemy on the 9th and 10th, passed with his whole army through the Val d'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next day he occupied

Wald-

Waldkirchen, and his posts extended along the heights on the right bank of the Eltz.

The menacing movements of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attack on Kehl, determined his Royal Highness to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving, therefore, a sufficient force to maintain the place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malborgen, and assumed the immediate command of the army of Latour.

On the 19th, the Archduke attacked Moreau, and after an obstinate combat, made himself master of all the positions on the right bank of the Eltz.

The troops, destined for this operation, marched from the camp, near Kinsingen, before day-break; but, such were the difficulties of the ground, and the badness of the roads, that it was near eleven o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to assemble; they were then distributed into three different columns, of which the right, under General Latour, was destined to attack the village of Kinsingen; the centre, commanded by General Wartensleban, was to carry the heights behind Malterdingen; the left, under General Petrasch, was to proceed along the road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilst Major-general Meerfeldt, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederick of Orange, with another, endeavoured to pass over the highest parts of the mountains, so as to turn the right of the enemy. General Nauendorf, from Elkach, had orders to attack at the same time the post of Waldkirch.

The action began about noon: the column of the right met with a most obstinate resistance; it was repeatedly repulsed in its attacks upon Kinsingen, and the

success remained for some time doubtful, until the Archduke, putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loss from the village.

Major-general Meerfeldt had no less difficulty in making himself master of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it, until the Prince of Orange, after a most laborious march, through a country which seemed impenetrable for the troops, appeared in the open ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became decisive. General Moreau repassed the Eltz at Emendingen and Dentzlingen, destroying the bridges, in order to cover his retreat.

In the meantime, General Nauendorf had been no less successful towards Waldkirchen; at the moment his column was assembled, he found himself attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by General Moreau in person, whom he not only repulsed, but drove beyond Waldenkirchen, and made himself master of that post, and of the passage of the river. On this occasion, three battalions of the enemy were surrounded, two of which laid down their arms, and the other was dispersed in the woods.

Early on the 20th, the van-guard of the Archduke's army passed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found Moreau had taken a position immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marshy ground beyond the village of Verstetten. His Royal Highness immediately determined to attack him; and for that purpose, ordered General La-

tour,

tour, with the right wing, to cross the Eltz at Dentzlingen, whilst he himself, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column dislodged the enemy from Dentzlingen without difficulty; but, as General Latour met with considerable opposition, and was obliged to re-establish the bridge of Bentzlingen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery; it was evening before he was able to force the passage of the river, so that his Royal Highness did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could be engaged. The Prince of Furstenburg, however, who commanded the right of General Latour's column, found means to dislodge the enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great road to Brisach.

The whole army advanced, passed the night within half cannon-shot of the enemy's advanced posts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the attack on the morning of the 21st.

The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear-guard followed at day-break. A small corps only took the road to Brisach, where it passed the Rhine, and destroyed the bridge; the rest of the army directed its march upon Huninguen, where a large tete-de-point was established.

The loss of the Austrians did not exceed 1000 men, killed and wounded; among the latter was General Wartensleban, who received a grape-shot in the arm while leading his column to the attack.

The French suffered very considerably. Several pieces of cannon, and upwards of 2000 prisoners, fell into

into the hands of the Austrians: their loss in killed and wounded amounted to near 2000 men.

Fribourg is a town, situated in the Landgravate of Hesse. During the seven years' war, the King of Prussia gained a complete victory over the combined armies of the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Duke of Saxe Weisenfels.

BATTLE OF SCHLINGEN.

On the 24th, his Royal Highness again attacked General Moreau's army in the formidable position of Schlingen. Notwithstanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent operations on the 20th and 21st, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the passage of that river; and for this purpose, he took up a position near Schlingen, the uncommon strength of which alone could make him adopt such a resolution without exposing his army to destruction.

The following account will convey an idea of the strength of the position which General Moreau had chosen.

The flat country, which extended from the Mayn to within two German miles of Basle, separates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the southward of Mulheim, almost a regular oblong, about an English mile and a half in breadth, at the south-east angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This plain is bounded on the south by a rivulet, which, rising

rising at the foot of a high mountain, called Hoher Blanen, near the village of Suzer Kirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence, in a western direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, and Schlingen, to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen the hills on the right of the rivulet, which are steep, and covered with vineyards, turn suddenly to the northward, and running in that direction towards Mulheim, from the eastern boundary of the plain; but those on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they turn abruptly. Not far from the source of the above-mentioned rivulet, there arises another, which, taking an opposite, that is, a south-easterly direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the village of Cautern, falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running south and south-west through a very deep, and, for a considerable distance, almost impassable ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine, six or seven English miles above Steinstadt. A third rivulet, rising about an English mile to the westward of Cautern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Feuerbach, Reidlingen, and Badanmuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of the Cautern.

Between the heads of the above-mentioned ravines, is a chain of high, rugged hills, covered with extensive and very thick woods.

In this almost inaccessible situation was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it, occupied Cautern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding heights; from whence the line proceeded along the hills, along Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen, and Steinstadt. Advanced before

before the centre of his army, the enemy had a very strong corps of infantry on the heights between Schlingen and Feldberg.

About an English mile in the rear of the centre of the position, that is, to the southward of Leil, is the village of Tannenkirchen; between it and Leil is the highest hill of the whole position; and from Tannenkirchen the ground falls towards the ravine in which Reidlingen is situated: so that, in case of the right wing being driven from the extremely strong ground on which it was posted, it had, (by falling back to the heights of Tannerkirchen), another good position, rather *en potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing, between Schlingen and Steinstadt; but the salient part is secured by the high and almost inattackable hill between Tannerkirchen and Leil.

An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his position, by marching a very strong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Cautern, and through the Wisenthal, so as to threaten his communication with his tete-de-point at Huninguen, would have been too tedious an operation in the present situation of affairs, and attended with the utmost difficulty, since the rains had rendered the roads so bad. The Archduke, therefore, determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if possible, to dislodge it from the hills above Cautern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Oder and Neider Eckenheim; after gaining possession of which ground, his Royal Highness, if the enemy had persevered in maintaining his position, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Reidlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing

was

was to be expected from the exertions of the army.—The attack was performed in the following manner:

The army was divided into four principal columns; the first, or right column, consisted of the Prince of Condé's corps, commanded by his Serene Highness, its advanced guard being led by the Duke d'Enguien; the second column consisted of nine battalions and six squadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furstenberg; the third column, of eleven battalions, and a brigade of cavalry, under General Latour; and the fourth column, consisted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under Major-general Nauendorf.

The two first columns were destined to employ the enemy, so as to prevent his detaching considerably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main position of that wing, the ground, from Schlingen to the Rhine, being too strong to admit of it.

The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round his flank.

The Prince of Condé's column assembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinstadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmness during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's position.

The Prince of Furstenberg's column assembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took possession of the heights, opposite the enemy's position, behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a severe cannonade.

General Latour's column marched from Vegesheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards, between Feldberg and Schlin-

gen, whilst the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then passed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was such, that both these attacks met with the most obstinate resistance; the right, however, at length, succeeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Leil; and the left, after driving them out of a great part of the wood, took a position with its right flank to flank Neider Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach.

General Nauendorff's column had preceded General Latour's as far as Feldberg, from whence it took to the left, along the foot of the mountain, on which stands the castle of Burgleim. It then divided into several columns; one of these attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and, after carrying it, descended by the ravine before described towards Cautern. Another column of more considerable force, was commanded by General Nauendorff himself. He attacked the strong height, situated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of the Cautern, and having gained possession of them after much opposition, he arrived immediately above the town of Cautern. A third column of light infantry and hussars, commanded by Major-general Meerfeldt, drove the enemy from the strong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got possession of all the high ground between Cautern and Feuerbach, with General Latour's left. The enemy was now also driven from the village of Cautern.

General Nauendorff's corps had been in march all night; and owing to the extreme badness of the roads in the mountains, had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock; so that it was late in the afternoon before it succeeded so far as mentioned. An extreme

extreme thick mist, followed by a violent storm, which lasted till dark, put an end to the action.

General Moreau, finding that the operations of the day had completely prepared the way for an attack upon Tannenkirchen, (which was to have taken place on the following morning), did not choose to await it, but retreated in the night across the Rhine at Huninguen. On the next morning, the last of his rear-guard remained still on the heights of Weiller, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but after a little skirmishing with the hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing remained on this side of the river, but a few troops in a small tete-de-point, behind which was a kind of horn-work, recently constructed on the island, called Shustet Insel.

BATTLE OF ARCOLA.

On the 18th of November, 1796, at break of day, the Austrians made a general attack on the French. They were vigorously repulsed every where but at Arcola, of which they had retaken possession on the 17th. It was again assailed in the same manner, as on the two preceding days, by General Augereau, who commanded the right wing, facing this celebrated spot. The centre of the French was, in the meantime, so furiously charged, that it gave way. But Buonaparte, while it was retreating, placed a large body in a wood that flanked it, which, as soon as the Austrians, pressing on the centre, were preparing to turn it, sallied forth upon them unexpectedly, and routed them with vast slaughter. The left wing of the Austrians, covered with marshes, stood

its ground a long time, through the advantage of its position and the superiority of its numbers. In order to make an impression on this, a party of horse was detached round the marshes which protected it, and directed to sound a large number of trumpets as soon as they should reach its rear. This stratagem succeeded. The left wing precipitately retired, imagining it was turned by a considerable force. Still, however, Arcola, notwithstanding the skill and bravery employed in attacking it, remained untaken. The same manœuvre that prevailed against it in the first engagement, was again practised with the like success. A strong column came round upon the rear of those who defended the place; while General Massena, with the left wing, after defeating the right of the Austrians, united with the centre, and both, with General Augereau on the right, advanced to the causeways leading to Arcola, which was now carried. The Austrian army, retiring, was closely followed, till night put an end to the pursuit.

This was the most obstinate battle that had yet been fought between the French and Austrians. Valour and skill were conspicuously displayed on each side; but the genius of Buonaparte prevailed at last, of which, at the first onset, there was every reason to doubt.

SIEGE OF KEHL.

In the night of the 21st to the 22d of November, 1796, his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles opened the trenches before Kehl, on the right bank of Kinzig. The first parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were so far com-

completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he yet fired a single shot upon the trenches; but early on the morning of the 22d, he made a sudden attack upon the left wing of the side of contravallation, and, after an action, than which nothing could possibly be more severe, was driven back into his works with very great loss.

The enemy having in the course of the night, from the 21st to the 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Strasbourg, formed his columns of attack close behind the chain of his advanced posts with so much silence, that they were not perceived. Just before the break of day, (which, however, was rendered very obscure by a thick mist, which lasted the greater part of the forenoon), these columns began to advance. The instant the Austrian vedettes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry rushed on with the utmost impetuosity, without firing a shot, and in an instant they were masters of two redoubts of the left of the first line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the same manner, and with equal success; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain that connects the village to the first redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried that work, one face of which was not quite finished. Upon this, large bodies of their infantry rushed through the openings in the curtain on the whole front of this wing, and, whilst part advanced against the second line, the others endeavoured to make themselves masters of the remaining redoubts of the first; but these, though perfectly left to themselves for a considerable time, entirely surrounded, cut off from every assistance, and at-

tacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflected the highest honour on the officers and troops that were in them. The loss in all these redoubts was considerable, and in one the artillery drivers were obliged to fire the guns; but all the attacks were repulsed.

The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, pushed on between the dykes to attack the left of the second line; but Prince Frederick of Orange, having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke which connected the third redoubt from the left of the first line with the work which was on the left of the second; and in this situation he resisted the most severe attack that could be imagined in his front, whilst those bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubts of the first line, were actually in his rear, he not only maintained his post, but completely checked the enemy's progress on this flank.

A great part of the troops on the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General Latour, who commanded the army of the siege, formed three of these battalions which happened to be just returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim: and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been so severely engaged, and recovered the redoubts he had carried. The enemy then retired into his intrenched camp.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to thirty officers, and about 1300 men killed, wounded, and missing, which, considering that not more than half the left wing

was

was engaged, was certainly considerable; but that of the French was much greater. The ground, round the works, was in some parts covered with their dead bodies; their loss, at least, amounted to 2000 men. During the time the French were in possession of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all retaken.

Lieutenant Proby, of his Britannic Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, was among the wounded.

Soon after the Austrians made themselves masters of the island, called the Grand Tete de Kehl, as also of a fleche. By the re-occupying these posts, they were enabled to harass the rear of the enemy's intrenched camp. The taking of the above-mentioned island cost the French a great number of men, principal part of whom were drowned; the enemy communicated by means of a sort of flying bridge, but the Austrian artillery soon destroyed it. On the 6th of December, the French commenced a cannonade against Kehl with redoubled vigour: twenty-five fresh pieces of cannon had been placed in the batteries; there were now seventy-five pieces of cannon playing upon the place incessantly.

On the 22d, the Austrians attacked the French in their intrenchments in all directions. The Austrians endeavoured to make a diversion towards Arnheim, with a view to attract the French to that quarter, while they launched a barge on their right, loaded with combustables, bombs, shells, with matches lighted.

The Austrians met with a warm reception, and were repulsed with loss. The French bargemen seized the fire-ship intended to destroy their works, cut off the match, brought it to shore, and unloaded it. Meanwhile

while a shower of musquetry assailed the principal bridge of the French, and they were compelled to retire.

A second attack was made after midnight, and a third at six in the morning. The fire was more tremendous than ever. The assaults were reiterated without obtaining any considerable advantage. The loss on both sides were extremely great.

The cannon continued to play night and day upon Kehl. The Austrians continued their approaches, and the works advanced.

On the 13th of January, 1797, 600 infantry, of Oliver Waldeck's regiment, with several officers, under the command of Colonel Hayd, were ordered to attack the post-house of Kehl; accordingly the attack began at half past nine, on the morning of the 14th; they took the post, and occupied it, but Colonel Hayd was mortally wounded with a shot just below his heart.

A battalion of Bohemian grenadiers were advanced to support Wallis's detachment, because the French had marched three battalions. The lieutenant-colonel of that detachment was also mortally wounded in going out of the trenches. Captain Englehard, as senior, immediately took the command of the troops, and attacked the post-house afresh: however, towards midnight, they were obliged to desist. There were two other attacks. The enemy were receiving fresh reinforcements: but at last Captain Englehard succeeded in maintaining himself at the post-house, and the works which were begun were continued. The loss of the Austrians, on this occasion, was four officers and 300 soldiers, killed and wounded. That of the enemy was much greater.

At the left wing of the army, three battalions of the Arch-

Archduke's regiment, (on the 2d of February) attempted to force the right of the French intrenchments; the French, who made a sortie, were repulsed by the bayonet, and both parties suffered considerable loss.

The Austrians on the 8th and 9th determined to drive back the French by a superior force, and having taken a small island, and raised a battery upon Ehrlenhof, by which means they took the enemy in flank, and so well commanded their bridge of boats, that on the morning of the 9th, they were obliged to capitulate, and propose the surrender of Kehl, which took place on the following day, (the 10th), at four o'clock in the afternoon; at which time General Latour took possession of the fort; a column of picked troops, preceded by the Hungarian grenadiers, entered it, accompanied by a grand band of music, all in the best order. Meanwhile, the French evacuated it by the other part, and filed off to the left.

Kehl is an important fort, upon the east side of the Rhine, over against Strasburg, a city of Upper Saxony. This place was taken in 1703, by Mareschal Villars, who lay with an army of 30,000 men at Strasburgh, and had received orders to join the Elector of Bavaria. The fort was defended by a numerous garrison, but ill provided with ammunition or provision, consequently unable to hold out; so that on the 9th of March, when Villars was preparing for a general storm, the Sieur Ensburg, the governor, who held the place for the emperor, desired to capitulate, and Kehl was immediately surrendered upon honourable conditions; and in pursuance of the articles, the garrison, consisting of 2500 men, were conducted to Philipsburg. During the present war between the French and allies, it was much contended for.

Of

Of the distinguished general so prominent in these actions, and one of the most ardent partizans of Britain in all her hostilities on the continent, the brave Archduke of Austria, we cannot refrain from giving a brief separate notice, though his character and conduct will be best learned from the career in arms, in which he has so often appeared, sometimes with success, and always with glory.

CHARLES, the third son of Peter Leopold, the late emperor, and brother of his present Imperial Majesty, (Francis II.) was born at Vienna the 5th of September, 1771, and soon evinced a delicacy of manners and character that demanded an attentive cultivation. This was liberally afforded him, and the Archduke Charles, in consequence, exhibited a mind imbued with every virtue. Refined, dignified, and generous, it cannot excite wonder that his Royal Highness early directed his attention to the army, or that the soldiery soon looked with an anxious eye towards him, as eminently calculated for the chief command. The young hero having attained progressively to considerable experience, the wishes of both were gratified; and if we except the opinions of those who conceive ability, manifest only in a constant round of splendid successes, it is believed, expectation has not been disappointed. The seat of war has not been so often varied, as in the service of less elevated generals; but when the character of the enemy, with whom he has had to combat, shall be considered, the glory of the Archduke Charles will be established on a basis to demand the admiration of posterity.

The life of a prince so early attached to the field can furnish few other vicissitudes than those of the wars in which

which he has been engaged, and these, with regard to an ally of Britain, is without the boundaries of our plan. His principal military actions have been already recorded. In these have occurred a variety of opportunities for a display of that greatness of mind for which all declare him eminent. The following incident may be selected for its brevity, from among a number of others: In the campaign of 1796, a French officer of considerable talents, (General Marceau), who had often attracted the attention of the Archduke by his bravery and acuteness of enterprise, was wounded while reconnoitering an Austrian detachment. Perceiving the affair, his Royal Highness immediately sent his own surgeon to the French post to offer his assistance, which was very desirable, and was accepted. It proved, however, ineffectual; but continuing his attention to the memory of a man of genius, he ordered his own troops to join with those of the enemy in performing military honours to his obsequies, which accordingly took place in a manner most impressively solemn.

In his recession during the peace, the Archduke distinguished himself equally at home in acts of beneficence and humanity, and particulary in an attention to the army which had suffered so much. He is, it is said, a great friend to the numerous and discriminating charitable institutions of Vienna, and an accessible one to every claimant on the score of misery or talents. Being yet in the prime of life, intelligent, and active, this sketch may be expected to contain only the out-set of a career at once brilliant and useful.

Such was the progress of this unprecedented war; the political conduct of which, as well as a variety of minor circumstances that come not within our plan, are

no less striking than its military operations. From it we turn for a while, however, to another scene, less complicated, but not less terrible; where dissention, assuming a civil form, and arming against each other men connected by the dearest ties, and a mutual interest, presented circumstances of horror and painful contemplation beyond the common evils even of such conflicts.

We the more readily make this subdivision of the war of the French Revolution, that from the period at which we close the present section, to that in which it is resumed, the war in Germany presented a different aspect from that which it had hitherto worn. Buonaparte, who had now become the soul of the French Revolution, was employed in other projects to which the successive defection of the allies of Great Britain, the original promoters of the war, had afforded him sufficient leisure.—This first occurred on the part of Spain and Prussia, in the short space of two years from its commencement. The succeeding years produced that of Sardinia, and a temporary peace at length took place with the Austrians in 1797.

It is not for us to judge of the foundation of the principles which led to the rebellion in Ireland; even if, at a period so recent from the events themselves, it were possible to form a judgment unbiassed by the representations of different parties. Nor can it be supposed easy to ascertain with much correctness, the conflicts over which neither Britain nor Ireland can forbear to heave a pitying sigh. With the wish, however, to render our Martial Register as comprehensive as its various circumstances will admit, we shall furnish a succinct sketch of the most prominent affairs between the insurgents of Ireland

Ireland and their French allies, and the troops of Great Britain alone, or connected with the Irish loyalists, derived from legitimate sources, but promising not that minuteness which has been displayed in some other sections of this work.

In these, notwithstanding, will be perceived a strange mixture of judgment, absurdity, and bewildered courage, that forms a species of warfare equally distinct from any other civil dissention, or the subjects of our preceding sections, as from the order of regular war, and exhibits a picture, therefore, replete with painful interest, not less to the soldier than the citizen.

MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Including the Irish Rebellion).

1797 *to* 1799.

Battle of Naas and Kilcullen—of Hacketstown—of Taragh Hill—Seizure of Antrim by the Insurgents—Battle of Arklow—of Saintfield—of Ballynascarty—of Goff's Bridge—of Vinegar Hill—of Kellimont and Shackhill—of Kilcoanel—of Hacketstown—of the Boyne—Invasion of the French at Killala—Battle of Castlebar—of Ballynamuck—Surrender of the French—Battle of Batinglass—Skirmish near Arklow. War in Asia.—Battle of Sedasee.—of Malavelly—Siege of Seringapatam.

THE discontents of the people of Ireland, originating in a variety of circumstances, and long the ready cause of tumult on any exciting occasion, fomented by repetition, and consecrated by antiquity, received from an adventitious circumstance a power, during the war between Great Britain and America, which it had never acquired before. This was the acceptance by government of the services of a considerable body of that brave and spirited nation as volunteers in the contest between Great Britain and the common enemy. Without entering into the effects of these military adoptions in the country itself, which produced the best consequences in the field of glory, it will be naturally supposed, that an idea of discipline once introduced among a martial people, would not fail to be preserved, and applied

plied as occasion might offer. We do not state this, as the sole or even prominent cause of the creation of an armed force for the purposes of rebellion; but we conceive it sufficient to further the projects of those, who, discontented with the measures of the English administration, and inflamed by the spirit of republicanism, which had obtained in Great Britain, becoming about this time impressed with a new conception of wrongs from that country, increased by ecclesiastical objects, determined upon an endeavour to throw off the parent government, with the hopes of becoming a free and more flourishing state.

Without describing the introductory steps that led to the open declaration of hostilities, between the bodies collected in disaffection to the English, we proceed to notice the earliest effects of a disposition to open combat.

BATTLE OF NAAS, KILCULLEN, &c.

For some days, during the month of May, 1798, orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partisans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the measures of government made it necessary for them to act immediately. And on the 23d, information was received by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that it was probable the city and adjoining districts would rise in the evening; subsequent information confirmed this intelligence. In consequence of which, notice was sent to the general officers in the neighbourhood, and Dublin was put in a state of preparation. The measures taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatever; but acts of open rebellion were

committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

On the morning of the 24th, there was a regular attack made by a regular force upon the town of Naas, where Lord Gosford commanded with part of the Armagh militia, and detachments of the 4th dragoon guards, and Ancient British. About half past two o'clock in the morning, a dragoon, from an out-post, came in and informed Major Wardel, of the Ancient British, that a very considerable armed body of insurgents were approaching rapidly upon the town. The whole garrison were instantly under arms, and took up their positions according to a plan previously formed, in case of such an event happening. They made an attack upon the troops posted near the Gaol with great violence, but were repulsed. They then made a general attack in almost every direction, as they had got possession of every avenue into the town. They continued to engage the troops for near three quarters of an hour, when they gave way, and fled on all sides. The cavalry immediately took advantage of their confusion, charged in almost every direction, and killed a great number of them.

A great quantity of arms and pikes were taken, and shortly after many hundreds more were brought in, which had been found in pits near the town, together with three men, with green cockades, all of whom were immediately hanged in the public street. Another prisoner was taken, who was spared in consequence of his having given information which enabled the troops to pursue the rebels. From this man was learnt, that the body which attacked the town amounted to upwards of 1000 strong; and that they were commanded by a Michael

chael Reynolds, who was well mounted, and dressed in yeoman uniform.

About thirty rebels were killed in the streets, and above one hundred in the fields. Two officers and a few privates were lost of his majesty's forces.

On the same day also a small detachment of his majesty's troops, at the town of Prosperous, was surprised, and another detachment at the village of Clare, with some difficulty and loss cut their way to Naas. There was also an attack upon a party of the 9th dragoons, near Kilcullen, which suffered considerably; but in the course of the day, General Dundas marched from Naas to attack the insurgents, who had assembled on the north side of the Liffey, and were advancing towards Kilcullen-bridge; they occupied the hills on the left of the road leading to Dublin, the road itself and the fields highly enclosed on the right. The attack began between three and four in the afternoon; it was made with gallantry; the infantry forcing the enemy on the road, and driving them from the hills on the left; the cavalry with equal success cutting off their retreat. The affair ended soon after four. The slaughter was considerable for such an action: 130 lay dead. No prisoners were taken. His majesty's troops did not suffer in either killed or wounded. The rebels left great quantities of all kinds of arms behind them, and fled in all directions.

The cause of rebellion being once openly avowed, continued to produce successively the following affairs.

BATTLE OF HACKETSTOWN.

In consequence of an information having been received, on the morning of the 25th of May, that a large body of the insurgents were marching to attack Hacketstown, Lieutenant Gardiner, with the men under his command, and a party of yeomanry, commanded by Captain Hardy, went out to meet them. Having reconnoitered their force, which amounted to between 3000 and 4000, they took post on the hill under the church, and when the enemy came tolerably near, the troops made a feint, and retreated into the barracks.

The enemy seeing this, came on with a great shout, imagining the day to be their own. In a few minutes Captain Hume came up with about thirty of his troop, and instantly charged them, on which the insurgents retreated. A general pursuit took place, and so complete was the route, that 300 of the enemy soon lay dead on the field of battle. Not a man, (except Lieutenant Gardiner), who received a severe blow from a stone in his breast, and one soldier wounded in the arm), was in the least injured.

BATTLE OF TARAGH HILL.

On the 26th of May, the United Irishmen, who for some days had been in considerable force to the northward of Dublin, were defeated on the Hill of Taragh.

Five companies of the Reay Fencibles, under the command of Captain Scobie, halted on the 26th at Dunshaughlin, on their march to Dublin; and hearing that

that the enemy were in great force, and had taken a station on Taragh Hill, Captain Scobie detached three of the companies, under the command of Captain M'Lean, with one field-piece, to the spot, who, being accompanied by Lord Fingal and his troop of yeomanry, Captain Preston's, and the Lower Kells yeomanry cavalry, and Captain Molloy's company of yeomanry infantry, attacked the enemy; who, after some resistance, fled in all directions. Three hundred and fifty were found dead in the field, among whom was their commanding officer, in his uniform; many more were killed and wounded. Some horses were taken, and great quantities of arms. The loss on the part of the king's troops were nine, rank and file, killed; and sixteen wounded.

SEIZURE OF ANTRIM.

Major-general Nugent, in consequence of having received intelligence of an intended insurrection in the county of Antrim which had for its first object the seizure of the magistrates who were to assemble on the 9th of June at the town of Antrim; but he did not receive the intelligence time enough to prevent the insurgents getting possession of Antrim; he, therefore, ordered the 64th regiment, and light battalion, and 100 of the 22d light dragoons, under Colonel Clavering, and Lieutenant-colonel Lumley, with two five inch and an half howitzers, and two curricle six-pounders, to proceed with the utmost dispatch through Lisburne to Antrim. Two hundred and fifty of the Monaghan militia, with Lieutenant-colonel Kery, and 50 of the 22d dragoons, together with the Belfast yeomanry cavalry, with Major Smith,

Smith, were ordered to proceed, under the command of Colonel Durham, with two curricle six-pounders, through Carmoney and Temple-Patrick to Antrim, to co-operate with the other detachment. The dragoons, under Lieutenant-colonel Lumley, having made an attack upon the town, without waiting for the light battalion, were fired upon from the windows of the houses, and were consequently obliged to retreat, with the loss of three officers and the two curricle six-pounders. Colonel Clavering on his arrival near Antrim, finding the enemy pouring into that town in great force, very judiciously took post on a hill on the Lisburne side, and reported his situation to Major-general Goldie. In the meantime, Colonel Durham, with his whole detachment, proceeded to within half a mile of Antrim; and after a cannonade of half an hour, drove the Irish completely out of the town, and retook the two curricle guns, together with one brass six-pounder, of which it seemed the enemy had two, supposed to have been smuggled from Belfast. The Colonel then proceeded, without the loss of a man, through the town, which had suffered much, to Shane's Castle and Randalstown, in which direction the principal part of the enemy had fled. Lord O'Neil was dangerously wounded in this action.

After this affair many engagements were fought near this place, between the insurgents and the military, in which the latter were in general defeated; though vast numbers of the Irish were slain. The York fencibles suffered prodigiously; both their colonel and lieutenant-colonel were severely wounded, and many other officers killed; and the light company was entirely cut to pieces.

In an engagement at Newtownards, the yeomen and

and cavalry of that place suffered most severely; many were killed, and Captain Haughton was dangerously wounded.

BATTLE OF ARKLOW.

About three o'clock in the morning of June 9, the insurgent army, from Wexford, presented itself at General Needham's out-post at Arklow, in very great numbers; they approached from Coolgrexny road, and along the sand-hills on the shore, in two immense columns, while the whole of the intermediate space was crowded by a rabble, armed with pikes and fire-arms, and bearing down on Arklow without any regular order. The position General Needham had chosen was a very strong one, in front of the barrack. As soon as the enemy approached within a short distance, a heavy fire of grape was opened upon them, which did as much execution as, from the nature of the ground, and the strong fences of which they had possessed themselves, could have been expected. This continued incessantly from six until half past eight o'clock, when the enemy desisted from their attack, and fled in disorder on every side.

Colonel Sir W. W. Wynne, with some of the 4th dragoon guards, and 5th dragoons, and part of his own regiment, and the yeomanry, charged the enemy most gallantly, and routed a strong column of them, who were attempting to gain the town by the beach. Colonel Maxwell offered his services to burn some houses in his front, near the end of the action, and effected it very handsomely, and without loss. A principal leader of the enemy was among the slain.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF SAINTFIELD,

Major-general Nugent, on the 12th of June, marched against a large body of Irish, who were posted at Saintfield. They retired, on his approach, to a strong position on the Saintfield side of Ballynahinch, and there made a shew of resistance, and endeavoured to turn his left flank; but Lieutenant-colonel Stewart arriving from Down, with a pretty considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and yeomanry, they soon desisted, and retired to a very strong position behind Ballynahinch.

General Nugent attacked them next morning at three o'clock, having occupied two hills on the left and right of the town, to prevent the enemy from having any other choice than the mountains in their rear for their retreat: he sent Lieutenant-colonel Stewart to post himself with part of the Argyle fencibles, and some yeomanry, as well as a detachment of the 22d light dragoons, in a situation from which he could enfilade the line of the enemy; whilst Colonel Leslie, of the Monaghan militia, some cavalry, and yeoman infantry, should make an attack upon their front. Having two howitzers and six six-pounders, with the two detachments, the Major-general was enabled to annoy them very much from different parts of his position.

The Irish attacked Colonel Leslie's detachment with great impetuosity, and even jumped into the road, from the Earl of Moira's demesne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulsed with slaughter. Lieutenant-colonel Stewart's division was attacked with the same activity; but he also repulsed them, and the fire from his howitzer and six-pounder, soon obliged them

them to fly in all directions. Their force amounted to near 4000 men.

About 400 of the enemy were killed in the attack and retreat, and the remainder were dispersed all over the country. Parts of the towns of Saintfield and Ballynahinch were burnt. Three or four green colours were taken, and one six-pounder, not mounted, but which the rebels fired very often, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, Their chief was Munro, a shopkeeper of Lisburne.

BATTLE OF BALLYNASCARTY.

A party of the Westmeath regiment, consisting of 220 men, rank and file, with two six-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel O'Reilly, was attacked on the 19th of June, on their march from Clognakilty to Baudon, near a village called Ballynascarty, by the Irish, who took up the best position in the whole march. The attack was made from a height on the left of their column of march, with very great rapidity, by between three and four thousand men, armed mostly with pikes, and a very few with fire-arms. The military had scarcely time to form; but the enemy was soon repulsed with considerable loss, when they made a precipitate but regular retreat to the heights, where they were considerably reinforced. Lieutenant O'Reilly, with great difficulty and risk to the officers, restrained the men, halted, and formed the greater part of them, when he perceived that the enemy were filing off a high bank, with an intention to take possession of his guns. A detachment of 100 men of the Caithness legion, under

der the command of Major Innes, which was on its march to replace Lieutenant O'Reilly's detachment at Cloghnakilty, hearing the firing, pressed forward, and attacked the enemy whilst O'Reilly's troops were forming, and made them fly precipitately in every direction. At the same moment a very considerable force shewed itself on the heights in the rear of the king's troops: the guns were soon brought to bear upon the enemy with good effect, as they dispersed in a short time, leaving a considerable number dead upon the field. Some were killed in attempting to carry off the dead bodies. The loss of the enemy amounted to near one hundred men; that of the royalists, two killed, and a considerable number wounded.

BATTLE OF GOFF'S-BRIDGE.

Brigadier-general Moore, agreeable to an order from Major-general Johnson, took post, on the evening of the 9th of June, near Fook's-mill, in the park of Mr. Sutton. On the next day, he sent a strong detachment, under Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson, to patrol towards Tintern and Clonmines; with a view to scour the country, and to communicate with the troops, General Moore was directed to join from Duncannon. The Lieutenant-colonel found the country deserted, and got no tidings of the troops. General Moore waited for them until three o'clock in the afternoon, when, despairing of their arrival, he began his march to Taghman. He had not marched above half a mile, when a considerable body of the enemy was perceived marching towards him. He sent his advanced guard, consisting of the two rifle companies of the 60th regiment, to skirmish with them,

them, whilst a howitzer and six-pounder were advanced to a cross-road above Goff's Bridge, and some companies of light infantry formed on each side of them, under Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson. The enemy attempted to attack these, but were instantly repulsed, and driven beyond the bridge. A large body were perceived at the same time moving to the left of the troops. Major Aylmer, and afterwards Major Daniel, with five companies of light infantry, and a six-pounder, were detached against them. The 60th regiment, finding no further opposition in front, had of themselves inclined to their left to engage a body which was attempting to turn the left of the king's troops. The action here was, for a short time, very sharp. The enemy were in great numbers, and armed with both muskets and pikes; they were, however, forced to give way, though they repeatedly attempted to form behind the ditches. They at last dispersed, flying towards Enniscorthy and Wexford. Their killed could not be ascertained, as they lay scattered over a considerable extent of ground; but it was evidently very numerous. The English had a few killed and wounded; among the latter was Major Daniel, who received a wound through the knee.

BATTLE OF VINEGAR HILL.

On the 21st of June, the king's troops attacked the rebel camp on Vinegar Hill at about seven o'clock in the morning, and it was carried in about an hour and an half. The relative importance of this very strong position, with the operations against Wexford, made it necessary to General Lake to combine the attacks so as to

insure success. A column, under Major-generals Johnson and Eustace, was drawn from Ross, and began the attack upon the town of Enniscorthy, situated upon the right bank of the Slaney, close under Vinegar Hill, upon the right and rather in the rear of it. Lieutenant-general Dundas commanded the centre column, supported by a column upon the right, under Major-generals Sir J. Duff and Lord Loftus; a fourth column, upon the left, was commanded by the Hon. Major-general Needham. The enemy at first made a stout resistance, and maintained their ground obstinately; but on perceiving themselves in danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. The loss, on the part of the insurgents, was very considerable. The British had one officer killed and three wounded, amongst the latter was Lord Blayney; a considerable number of privates fell in the action. They took eleven pieces of cannon and two howitzers from the enemy; three of the former having been taken by the Irish on the 4th of June.

BATTLES OF KELLYMONT and SHARKHILL.

Early on the morning of the 23d of June, Major-general Asgill received information that the insurgents, amounting to several thousands, had escaped from the county of Wexford, and formed a camp at Kellymont, and were proceeding to Gore's Bridge; he instantly assembled all the force he could collect, and marched towards them; but he did not arrive time enough to prevent their defeating the detachment at that place, and taking twenty-four men of the Wexford militia prisoners. They marched

marched off rapidly towards Leighlin; the troops from thence, consisting of a small party of the ninth dragoons, (commanded by Lieutenant Higgins) Lieutenant-colonel Rochfort's, and Captain Cornwall's yeomanry, killed sixty of them. Night coming on, Major-general Asgill could not pursue them any farther. By the position the enemy took up near Sharkhill, it was supposed their intentions were to form a junction with the Colliers at Castlecomer. As soon as the troops were able to move, General Asgill marched with 900 men to attack them, but he found that the Irish had burned the whole town, and forced the soldiers, who were in it, to retire before his arrival. Having cleared the town with the guns, and attacked the enemy on all sides, about 400 were killed, the remainder fled. They were commanded by a priest, called Murphy, and their numbers were said to amount to 4000 or 5000. The loss on the side of the king's troops was inconsiderable. The forces consisted of the Wexford and Wicklow militias, under the command of Lord Loftus and the Hon. Colonel Howard. The dragoons were commanded by Major Donaldson, of the ninth dragoons, and Major Bernard, of the Romney fencibles, with several yeoman corps from this county and Carlow, who, as well as the other troops, were entitled to the greatest praise on this occasion.

BATTLE OF KILCONNEL HILL.

Major-general Asgill, fearing the consequence that might result from allowing the rebels, who fled from Wexford, to remain any length of time in the county of Kilkenny, he preferred attacking them with the troops he

already had, to waiting till a reinforcement arrived. His force amounted to 1100 men. The enemy consisted of about 3000. They were attacked at six o'clock in the morning of the 26th of June, in their position at Kilconnel Hill, near Gore's Bridge, and were soon defeated. Their chief, Murphy, and upwards of 1000 men were killed: ten pieces of cannon, two swivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, cattle, &c. were taken; and some of the king's troops, who had been made prisoners the day before, and doomed to suffer death, were released; the loss of the English consisted of only seven men killed and wounded. The remainder of the rebels were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions. A few guns, a great number of pikes, 700 horses, and a great quantity of bedding, blanketing, and wearing-apparel, were taken; the pikes were instantly destroyed.

BATTLE OF HACKETSTOWN.

Early on the morning of the 26th of July, a body of Irish, consisting of several thousands, marched from the mountains of Wicklow to attack Hacketstown. On seeing them approach, Lieutenant Gardiner, with the troops under his command, viz. Upper Talbot's Town, twenty-four Shebagh cavalry, fifty of the Antrim regiment, forty-six Hacketstown, and thirty Coolattin yeomanry infantry, took post on the most advantageous ground near the town, to endeavour to prevent the enemy from taking possession of it; but after a few rounds, the Irish filed off in every direction, with an intent to surround and cut him off. Lieutenant Gardiner then retreated with the infantry to line the wall and windows

of

of the barracks. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the enemy had set fire to the town in several places) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. The enemy suffered greatly; between twenty and thirty cart-loads of their killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat, and many of their dead were found in the streets and ditches. The royalists had ten men killed and twenty wounded; among the first was Captain Hardy of the Hacketstown yeoman infantry, who fell early in the action.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

It being reported, that the mountains of Wicklow was a receptacle for bodies of the enemy, Lieutenant-general Lake was directed to move different columns in various directions to clear that part of the country. He returned to Dublin on the 15th of July, without having been ably to discover any of the insurgents in any part of that district.

On the 11th of July, the enemy, which had been in the mountains, pushed over to the Bog of Allen. On the 13th, they attacked, with a body of about 1500 men, the town of Clon, where they were repulsed with the loss of 60 men, by Colonel Blake, who marched from Mullinger, and attacked them with about 60 infantry and as many yeoman cavalry. The enemy, after their repulse, proceeded towards Kilcock, and were pursued till night by a detachment under Brigadier-general Meyrick. The rebel army advanced to Dunboyne, and on the 15th, moved to Garristown Hill, whither Major-general Myers was ordered with a detachment of the Royal Buckinghamshire militia and

yeomanry, from the garrison of Dublin, was ordered to pursue them. The enemy, however, went off for the Boyne, and passed it. General Meyrick, finding he did not come up with the enemy, detached Lieutenant-colonel Ord with the Durham cavalry to overtake them, and keep them in check, which he did on the north side of the Boyne road to Ardee, and sent back for a reinforcement of cavalry.

General Meyrick then moved on, and found the enemy very strongly posted behind a defile, between two bogs, the path only allowing them to march four abreast. The cavalry drove in their advanced posts, and charged with great spirit; but from the position of the enemy, it was thought better to wait till the infantry came, which they did, with the Sutherland highlanders, in a very short time, and advanced with their battalion guns. The enemy were soon put into confusion, and they immediately broke in all directions. The cavalry and yeomanry were then ordered to attack, and Major-general Wemys followed with the infantry to *support* them. The Irish got into the bogs, and the cavalry advanced, killed all they met with, and surrounded the bog to the height on the opposite side. The highlanders got into the bog, and killed all that were in it. Those who got out on the opposite side were met by the cavalry. A great quantity of pikes, pistols, swords, musquets, &c. and two standards, were taken.

General Meyrick took one prisoner, who gave him some very useful information, and promised more. Some of the enemy got round the hill on their right, and returned to Slane, crossed the Boyne, and went towards Gamstown, where General Myers fell in with and killed the greatest part of them.

Such was the progress of the war in Ireland, between the British and the insurgent troops, when it was to change its form, and adopt that of a regular system, by the introduction of a foreign enemy to a junction with the misguided opponents with whom they had hitherto had to combat. An unhappy change, indeed, which called into the bosom of their country an interested and sanguinary ally.

INVASION OF THE FRENCH AT KILLALA.

An express arrived at the castle of Dublin, about three o'clock, P. M. on the 24th of August, with an account that the French had made good a landing in the bay of Killala, and had taken possession of the town by surprise, in which was the Bishop of Killala and his family.

Major-general Trench marched from Castlebar on the 22d of August, on his road to Killala; he ordered Lord Portarlington from Sligo to meet him on the 23d, in the morning, at Ballina. He also ordered the Armagh militia, consisting of about 300 men, under Major Acheson, to proceed from Foxford, and co-operate with him at the same him. He then marched with the Roxburgh light dragoons, 300 of the Downshire militia, the Kerry regiment, the Prince of Wales's fencibles, with the Tyrawley cavalry, by the Barhagne road, and ordered Colonel Fraser, with 300 of his regiment, to march from Newport where he had detached him, in order, if possible, to cut off the retreat of the Irish. The forces, under Lord Portarlington, were frequently attacked on their march; and Major Atcheson was embarrassed by a large

a large body of rebels at Foxford. On every occasion the enemy was dispersed with slaughter.

On the arrival of Major-general Trench at Ballina, he found that the town had been evacuated by the rebels, (who had retreated to Killala) and was occupied by the forces under Lord Portarlington; he accordingly ordered the Kerry regiment of militia, with a detachment of the 24th light dragoons, the Tyrawley, and Captain Wynne's corps of yeoman cavalry, to proceed by a forced march to Killala, by Rappa; and they entered the town at one side, while Major Trench with his troops entered it on the other, and maintained a quick and well directed fire on the rebels, who fled in all directions.

Major general Trench was alarmed for the safety of the bishop, whom he feared might suffer from the rage of the insurgents, but found both him and his family in safety, and preserved from their violence only by the authority which Charost, the French commandant of the town, had over them, which was beginning rapidly to decline before the arrival of the king's troops, insomuch that he was obliged to arm himself and four other French officers with a number of carbines, which he delivered up loaded in his room: the bishop, his family, and servants, were armed in like manner by him, and served out with ammunition in order to protect them from the threatened violence of the rebels. At the palace, the head-quarters of the commandant, 270 barrels of powder was found.

On the night of the 24th, the Irish were assembling in great numbers at a place, called the Lacken, and on the morning of the 25th, Major Trench marched in that direction; they fled and dispersed on his approach, but, by

by the activity of the men, several were overtaken, and between fifty and sixty were killed, and five taken prisoners; amongst the killed were several in French uniforms. Major Trench returned to Killala at nine o'clock in the evening.

The rebel leader, Holt, about this time, was making considerable progress in this county, being particularly animated since he had learned the French had effected a landing. On the 21st of August he had an action with a party of the yeomanry, in which six of the latter were killed, amongst whom were two brothers, named Tate; and on the morning of the 28th, another engagement took place near Coolgrany, in which eleven of the yeomen fell. Mr. King, a very active magistrate of the county, was taken prisoner, as were also several other gentlemen.

In these different actions the Irish had between 500 and 600 men killed. The king's troops had one man killed and 15 wounded.

BATTLE OF CASTLEBAR.

On the 27th of August, the French attacked Lieutenant-general Lake in a position he had taken at Castlebar, before his forces were collected, and compelled him to retire, with the loss of six pieces of cannon.

Notwithstanding the unprepared state of General Lake's forces and his inferiority, there was every reason to believe the event would not have been so unlucky, had it not been for the superior force of artillery with which the French were provided; they had sixteen field-pieces, our troops but six. The Kilkenny regiment behaved with great gallantry, and lost a most valuable

able officer in Major Alcock, who was killed in the first assault.

This check was attributed to a stratagem: a few of the peasantry had joined the enemy's forces, and their clothes were made use of to disguise the advanced guard of the French, who thus surprised the general's out-posts, having been conducted by those who joined them through an unfrequented path, over the mountains of Ballynagee, to the west of Lough Conn, while the pass at Foxford, to the eastward, was occupied by Sir Thomas Chapman, after his retreat from Ballina.

Among the yeoman prisoners, taken by the French in this action, was the son, brother, and nephew, of Lord Kilconnel.

BATTLE OF BALLINAMUCK.

After four days and four nights most severe marching, in pursuit of the French, who had moved from Castlebar on their road to Dublin, General Lake's column arrived at Cloone at seven o'clock in the morning of the 8th of September, where, having directions to pursue the enemy in the same line, while Lord Cornwallis, with his column, moved by the lower road to intercept them, General Lake advanced, having previously detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harass their rear.

Lieutenant-colonel Crawfurd, on coming up with the French rear-guard, summoned them to surrender; but as they did not attend to his summons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of 200 French infantry laid down their arms, under the idea that the rest of the corps would do the same thing; Captain Packenham, lieutenant

nant-general of ordnance, and Major-general Craddock, rode up to them. The enemy, however, instantly commenced a fire of cannon and musquetry, which wounded Major-general Craddock, upon which the third battalion of Irish light infantry commenced an attack upon the enemy's position.

The action lasted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely; 96 were taken, among whom were Roach, Blake, and Teeling, three general officers. The French troops taken amounted to 847, including 96 officers.

Lord Roden acted personally at the head of his regiment. His spirit, carrying him too far forward, he was taken prisoner at the out-set. His men saw him passing to the rear of the French army; they charged, broke through, and retook him.

The French army was said, at its landing, to consist of 1080 men; but by various accidents, previous to this affair, were reduced to less than 900. The General, Humbert, had distributed amongst the rebels arms and cloathing for 3000 men, who, as fast as they received them, took *French leave* of their French allies, so that they were never able to collect more than 1500 of them fit for service. In short, they found themselves baffled, disappointed, and betrayed.

Thus ended the effect of a junction, which was, if possible, more dishonourable than the predatory war by which it was succeeded.

BATTLE

BATTLE OF BATINGLASS.

A severe engagement took place, on the 22d of Sept. between a large body of Irish, commanded by Holt, and some of the king's troops and district yeomanry. The rebels at first retreated, and were warmly pursued by Mr, Hume's cavalry, headed by himself, and several other corps. Their retreat, however, appeared to be but a feint, for no sooner had the cavalry got into a situation, which almost precluded them from acting, than the enemy instantly formed, and another large body of Irish, who had been concealed, attacked the pursuers; a desperate conflict now ensued, numbers fell, and in the end the Irish were successful. Mr. Hume's cavalry suffered very severely; many were taken prisoners, among whom was Mr. Hume himself, who was member for the county. Holt's army was spread over the whole county under separate commands; they were, in general, armed with muskets and bayonets, and had a good store of ammunition.

SKIRMISH NEAR ARKLOW.

General Eustace proceeded from Arklow, on the 24th of September, with a small party, to reconnoitre the county; the general had reached to a considerable distance without meeting any persons but a few mowers, who seemed peaceably occupied in their trade, and in a conversation with him produced their protections; when advancing farther, he fell in with a large and formidable party of the enemy, and he found it necessary, after a

few

few rounds, to retreat: as he was retiring, to his infinite astonishment, he and his men were way-laid by the very mowers with whom he had conversed, and who now taking up muskets from the swarth on which they worked, attacked him with such success, that it was only with great difficulty and danger he made good his retreat to Arklow.

With the fate of the French troops seemed to fall the fate of the insurgents of Ireland. Whatever the subsequent exertions of this unhappy body, the few actions which have been described may be supposed to afford a competent idea of their strength and military attainments, and of the little danger to be feared by the British government from such an incongruous and disjointed force.

From our deviation to the war in Ireland, that disastrous country, we shall now turn for the completion of our section to a more brilliant and advantageous scene, which we left with so much satisfaction in a few preceding sheets.

WAR IN ASIA

IT should seem, is incompatible with the interests of our establishments in that country.

The success, however, of the present affairs is such, as to excite enterprize and encourage a system of constant hostility.

BATTLE OF SEDASEER.

Lord Cornwallis, who had compelled Tippoo Saib to conform himself in a peaceable manner, during his lordship's residence in the East, having returned to England, Tippoo no sooner found his former conqueror removed, than his restless and ambitious spirit hurried him on to a hostile preparation, which eventually led *to* his death, and the destruction of his dominions.

On the 2d of March, 1799, the eighth brigade, consisting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Montresor, took up their ground at Sedaseer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about seven miles distant from Periapatam; the main body of the army remained at Seedapore and Ahmootinaar, the first eight, and the latter twelve miles, from the advanced position.

General Stuart was in a great measure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered by thick jungles (woods), to place the army *in* several divisions, but had a further view in occupying the post at Seedaseer, in order to procure a more ready communication with General Harris.

In the course of the 5th, an extensive encampment was unexpectedly observed to be forming on this side of Periapatam. This circumstance was discovered at ten

o'clock in the morning, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of observation, on the summit of the hill of Sedaseer, which commands a view of Mysore almost to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment assumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground, the English were able to count from 300 to 400 tents, amongst the number some of large dimensions were distinguished, and particularly one of green colour, which seemed to denote that of the Sultaun. However much the probability of this might be strengthened by the respectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two hircarrahs (messengers), who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. These men generally reported that Tippoo had marched with all his forces on the 20th ultimo, to oppose the progress of the Madrass army, and that the Binky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was represented to be encamped at Carricambaddy, and to consist of 5000 piadas, or irregular infantry, who were said to be intended as a covering party to 7000 benjarries, and directed to bring as much provisions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

In this state of uncertainty General Stuart judged it most prudent to reinforce Lieutenant-colonel Montresor's brigade with an additional battalion of seapoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which was hourly expected, to act with the whole of his forces, as affairs might render necessary. On the morning of the 6th, Major-general Hartly went forward to reconnoitre, and at break of day, from the hill of observation, the whole of the enemy's camp was discovered to be in motion;

but their movements were so well concealed by the woodiness of the country, and the haziness of the atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object; nor, in fact, was this discovered, until they had penetrated a considerable way into the jungle, and commenced an attack upon the line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

The enemy pierced through the jungles with such secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the van and front of the line almost at the same instant. This dispatch prevented any more than three of the English corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedapore.

The communication was effectually obstructed by a column, which, according to the reports of the prisoners, consisted of upwards of 5000 men, under the command of Baher Jung.

Fortunately, before the enemy had effected *their purpose*, Major-general Hartly had time to apprize General Stuart of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position for repulsing the enemy was resumed, and the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression.—The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a great disparity of numbers.

As soon as General Stuart received intelligence of the situation of the eighth brigade, he marched to its assistance with the two flank companies of the 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. He arrived in sight of the division of the enemy, who had penetrated into

into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Sedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the jungles, to regain their column, which still continued the attack in front. At twenty minutes past three, the enemy dispersed.

For this decisive and brilliant success, considering the small number of troops which engaged, probably the flower of Tippoo's army, much was owing to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartly. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill before mentioned, and was enabled to advise Lieutenant-colonel Montresor, who was also very active in his exertions, of the best method of defeating them. His officers and men, including the artillery, were no less gallant and steady in their behaviour, during the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant-colonel Dunlop, and the European division under his command, were likewise very distinguished for their spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy. Their loss, on this occasion was far less than could reasonably be expected. It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as in the course of so long an action, they were frequently exposed in crowds to the fire of grape-shot and vollies of musquetry. Several men of distinction were killed, and some officers were made prisoners.

After the battle of the 6th, the enemy continued in their camp at Periapatam, but it was supposed he would not remain longer in the neighbourhood, than he received intelligence of General Harris, having entered the Mysore; nor could he arrive at the knowledge either of

the Sultaun's designs, or the motives which enduced him to undertake the present enterprize.

BATTLE OF MALAVALLEY,

On the morning of the 3d of April, 1799, the army marched. Many horses were seen on its approach to Malavalley, and a large force appeared posted on a high commanding ridge, three miles beyond the place. The ruins of the fort were occupied by a part of the advanced guard, when (at ten in the morning) Tippoo Sultan opened a cannonade from several heavy guns, so distant, that the English paid little attention to it, and ordered the ground to be marked for encampment. The shot, however, falling in their lines, and the enemy's horse menacing their piquet, the first European brigade, and two cavalry corps, were ordered to support it on the right, while Colonel Wellesley's division advanced on their left.

This brought on a general action, in the course of which a small body of horse charged the first European brigade, some individuals piercing the line, but most of them falling before it. Colonel Wellesley's division, turning the right flank of the enemy, gave occasion to General Floyd, with three regiments of cavalry, to disperse a cutcherry of infantry, cutting many of them in pieces. The enemy retired about one o'clock, having been completely driven from every position he attempted to maintain.

The whole of the enemy's force was supposed to be on the field; but their loss could not be ascertained: that of the English was trifling. The conduct of the troops, on this occasion, was highly approved. The baggage, during the action was well secured by the left wing of Major-general Popham.

Captain

Captains Kennedy, of the dragoons, Leonard and Strachan, of the native cavalry, and Moore, of the Europeans, were slightly wounded. Part of his highness, the Nizarr's horse were engaged, and behaved extremely well.

Major-general Floyd marched for Periapatam on the 6th of April, and on the 7th the cavalry of the enemy followed. The English continued in quiet possession of the posts they had seized, and busily employed themselves in preparing materials for the works during the absence of this detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay army. A very large body of the enemy's cavalry had harassed their march, but without effecting any determined attack.

On the 16th, General Stuart crossed the Cavery, taking up a position extending from near its northern bank towards the Eedgal, while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delaway Yery, a tank beyond Mysore, to cover a party sent out the preceding night, to collect cattle and sheep, and to examine the new fort of Mysore. The party returned with considerable success on the evening of the 16th, and on the 17th, General Floyd's division encamped near the line.

The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north side of the river, which is on the line of the S. W. side of the fort, and employed a great number of men in levelling a height, intended to be used as a cover to one of the batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it on the preceding day from his division, which was on this occasion reinforced by his majesty's 74th regiment, and a native battalion from Lieutenant-general Harris, assisted by the fire of cannon from their posts in advance.

In a very short time the enemy were driven from their post within 900 yards of the western angle of the fort, and a favourable opportunity presenting itself of advancing their post on the southern side of the river, in connection with this attack, a nullah, which formed the first parallel, was seized, after the first contest, by the troops upon duty. The enemy had some intrenchments at the ruins of a powder mill, close in front of this post, which at this time rather confined it; but as a six-gun battery was finished the night before, at the post seized by General Stuart, in which eighteen-pounders were immediately to be placed, General Harris expected to convert their intrenchments to his own use in the course of the following morning, and in a little time to establish a battery near the spot they then covered.

SIEGE OF SERINGAPATAM.

The fire of the English batteries, which began to batter in the breach on the 30th of April, had, on the evening of the 1st of May, so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable. The troops employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which Lieutenant-general Harris had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as the enemy's troops would then be least prepared to oppose them. Ten flank companies of the Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left

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to guard the camp, and their out-posts, followed by the 12th, 23d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier seapoys, taken from the troops of the three presidencies, with 200 of his highness's troops, formed the party of the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment of de Meuron, and four battalions of Madrass seapoys. Colonel Sherbroke, and Lieutenant-colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps, and Major-general Baird was entrusted with the charge of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavary, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the fausse-bray and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every difficulty of the passage, and the resistance the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major-general Baird had divided his force, for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrook, the other by Lieutenant-colonel Dunlop; the latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works. Two of his sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

Nothing but the most determined bravery could have placed in the hands of the British the celebrated fortress

of

of Jamaulabad, the last in the Mysore dominions which resisted their arms. It is situated upon a rock, 1700 perpendicular feet in height, twenty miles north-east of Mangalore, and capable, from its situation, to resist any force that could be brought against it. Fortunately for the English, the principal means of defence possessed by the garrison, consisted of great stones, which they rolled upon the soldiers with fatal effect. Twenty Europeans and ten natives were killed. On the 15th, the attack of the lower fort, which was alone vulnerable to their cannon, and which was stormed by detachments of the 75th foot, and of native troops, commanded by Captain Dunsmore, who was wounded. The garrison, apprehensive of the effect of a mortar-battery, erecting by the British, and dispirited by the death of the killidar, and their other losses, surrendered at discretion on the 10th day of the same month.

The confusion into which Tippoo and his people were thrown by this sudden attack, occasioned many errors in the defence; he, however, conducted himself with the greatest presence of mind, and most daring courage.

The hour of attack was certainly very fortunate, as numbers of the enemy had retired to refresh themselves. The Sultan himself had gone early on that morning, as was his usual custom, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, where he could observe what was doing on both sides, while he took his repast under a pandal. He entertained so little suspicion of this assault, that when it was reported to him, that the English parallels were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution, than that of desiring the messenger

senger to return to the west face, with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

A few minutes afterwards, he was informed that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, which intelligence appeared greatly to agitate him. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, his personal servants to load the carabines, which they carried for his use, and hastened along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard, and many of his chiefs, till he met several of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, whom he perceived had already gained and mounted the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on the English troops himself, and it was ascertained that he brought down several of the Europeans near the stand. These exertions were, however, of little avail; for when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the gate where the sultan stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts; these he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his officers and men, who remained with him, and assisted by the fire of his people from the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of the English troops, who were pushing on with great ardour, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on the part of the Europeans, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the ramparts, driven the enemy from them

them, and taken in reverse those, who, with the sultan, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of his troops remained with him, the sultan continued to dispute the ground until they approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort. Here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted; but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered, and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of English troops which had got into the inner fort, and, if successful in driving them out, to *have* attempted to maintain it against them, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace, and there make his last stand; but as he was crossing to the gate, by the communication to the outer rampart, he received a musquet-ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast. With the most undaunted courage he, however, still pressed on, till he was stopped about half way through the arch of the gate-way, by the fire of the 12th light infantry, from within, when he received a second ball close to the other; the horse he rode on being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground; many of his people fell at the same time on every side, by musquetry from within and without the gate. The fallen sultan was immediately raised by some of his adherents, and placed upon his palanquin under the arch, and on one side of the gate-way, where he lay or sat some minutes, faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gate-way. It was related by

by one in his service, who survived this dreadful conflict, that a soldier seized the sultaun's sword-belt, (which was very rich) and attempted to pull it off; but the sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee, on which the other put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the sultun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

As the jewels which he always wore about his person, now become the spoil of this soldier, were too precious to be acknowledged, the hand by whom he was laid low was never known. It was said, he constantly wore a ruby ring, which was esteemed by him as the most valuable in his treasury; his turban also was always adorned by a jewel of great value, and a pearl rosary was a continual ornament of his person. The pearls of which it consisted were of uncommon size and beauty. They had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dress.

About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of the information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late killidar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the sultaun, and after much labour it was found, and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate. The countenance was not distorted, but had an expression of stern composure. His person was recognized by a talisman, taken from off his right arm, which contained, sewed up in pieces of flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metalic substance, of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts, in magial Arabic and Persian characters. This was the only article that remained about him to identify his body, which was now placed on his

own palanquin by General Baird's orders, and conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his palace in the morning a powerful sultaun, full of ambitious projects, was brought back a mangled corpse; his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man (Major-general Baird) who, about fifteen years before, was, with other objects of *his* cruelty, released from near five years of rigid confinement, scarce 300 yards from the spot where the sultaun lay.

The women of the zenanah, or seraglio of the sultaun, of which there were 650, including those belonging to the late Hyder, were treated by government *with the* greatest respect, and placed upon a liberal establishment.

On the 17th, the late Tippoo Sultaun's horses, elephants, and camels, were delivered over in Purnea's tent to Lieutenant-colonels Close and Dallas, and Captains Macaubey and Montgomery, the stable horsemen attending their new masters with every submission and obedience: 3120 horses were reckoned on this occasion, 99 elephants, and 175 camels, the late sultaun's private property.

Information being given, that a quantity of jewels were concealed in Tippoo's seraglio, application was made to Colonel Wellesley, the commandant, for permission to search, which being granted, and proper notice given to the women to remove from the apartments, the gentlemen deputed on the occasion proceeded to inspect them. It was, however, asserted, this search terminated in extreme disappointment; for, that

that, instead of elegant habitations, which they expected, they found places of the most wretched appearance; the furniture in each apartment consisting of a chair, a swing, two or three boxes of clothes, a miserable bed, and a shelf of perfumes, spices, &c. It was afterwards discovered that Tippoo never entrusted his women with their jewels. But even if this had not been the case; it is more than probable, before the search took place, they would have followed the example of the other females in the city, in emptying their coffers for their personal safety. The plunder of the town was immensely great, and many of the soldiers, both native and European, possessed themselves of very precious effects, in gold and jewels. Considerable fortunes were made by persons of a higher rank in the way of purchase. The houses of the chief sirdars, as well as of the merchants and shorffs, were completely pillaged. Fortunately, however, for the army in general, the palace was secure, which was described to have been one of the most magnificent buildings in India. The durbar was open in front, like a veranda, about forty feet in breadth, and seventy in length, supported by a great number of pillars. The inside of all the apartments were painted and gilt, some green and gold, and some white and gold, in the manner of the Baglipore furniture; the rooms furnished with silk carpets, paintings, and glass, the most costly, and of every description; exhibiting altogether more the appearance of an opera scene, than any thing else it could be compared to. The paintings and mouldings were taken the greatest care of, the walls being all hung with cloth to preserve them from the weather, and the pillars, which were superb, were also enclosed with quilted cases for the same pur-

pose. The other buildings were mean and ill constructed. The gardens of the palace were in the highest order, laid out with great taste, and supplied with a variety of fruit-trees.

The sultaun's throne, being too unweildy to be carried, was broken up; it was a howder upon a tyger, covered with sheet-gold; the ascent to it was by silver steps, gilt, having silver nails, and all other fastenings of the same metal. The canopy was alike superb, and decorated with a costly fringe of fine pearls around it; the eyes and teeth of the tyger were of glass. It was valued at 60,000 pagodas. The jewels, said to be found in the palace on their first search, amounted to above six or seven lacs of pagodas, which was considered as a mere nothing, in comparison of what remained to be valued. The merchandize, muslins, shawls, and various rich cloths, were reported to be at the enormous amount of 500 camels' loads. This magnificence but ill accords with the representation of meanness in the seraglio.

The state elephants, found in the royal stables, and which were the peculiar favourites of the late King of Mysore, amounted to fifty-three, and were of the most beautiful form, and docile in their nature. These creatures were never suffered to appear but upon extraordinary occasions, and then richly caparisoned with howdars, consisting of green cloth, deeply fringed with gold. The elephant which the sultaun had for his own use, was esteemed one of the most beautiful in Asia, and extremely gentle.

Soon after the storming of Seringapatam, a soldier brought to a surgeon of his regiment two caskets of jewels, and ignorant of their value, demanded but a thousand

thousand pagodas. The surgeon instantly agreed to the terms. He went to Madrass, where he sold one casket for twenty thousand pounds. The other was considered so valuable, that no one there would venture to prize it; he, therefore, determined on bringing it home. The doctor did not, however, prove unworthy of his good fortune, nor forgetful of the author of it, on whom he settled 200l. per annum.

The English army, on its approach to Seringapatam, suffered very little inconvenience from the sultaun's having destroyed the villages, and laid waste the country in its front, nor from the attempts that had been made to poison the waters in the tanks; for, contrary to Tippoo's expectation, they had, by a deviation to the left, gained a flourishing, and highly cultivated country, and got possession of the large fort at Soocilly, which was full of cattle, grain, and forage. Even to the very walls general Harris had the choice of his route; so that he was enabled to sit down before it with all his resources for the siege undiminished. Famine was the evil they had most to dread. The whole of their draught and carriage bullocks died, and on the day on which the city was stormed, rice was raised to three rupees the pound; so that, had the attempt proved unsuccessful, the consequence to the army must have been very fatal, and nothing less than the vast combined army in their service, and the incomparible conduct and intrepidity of the troops, could have carried the enterprise with success, as, notwithstanding the many errors committed by the sultan, in consequence of being so totally unprepared, he defended the place with the most unshaken firmness and undaunted courage to the very last.

Mysore, of which Tippoo Saib was grand sultaun, and of

of which Seringapatam, the subject of this siege, is the capital, is an extensive country in the East Indies, bordered on the south-west by the Carnatic, on the east by the south part of the Carnatic, the kingdom of Tritchinopoly, and extending west within thirty miles of the sea-coast of Malabar.

The effect of this siege on the public mind in Britain was very striking. The presentation of the two sons of Tippoo Saib to Lord Cornwallis, the innocent hostages of their father's integrity, had already employed the arts in its commemoration; and the present occasion forming a more prominent subject, received an attention of much more grandeur from the ingenious pencil of a very young man. This was the exhibition of the whole of the affair in a panoramic form, on a very extensive scale, occupying the large theatre at the Lyceum, originally planned by Mr. Robert Ker Porter. Every object appeared consistent with nature, and the likenesses of the officers, as large as life, were in general correct and interesting.

We are now to return from the various wars, we have recounted in this section, to the regular conflict of European armies; some of those of whom we subsequently announced the pacification, having again taken the field in 1798. To the Austrian forces were added those of hardy Russia, and the weak troops of Naples.

END OF VOL. III.

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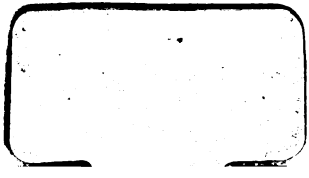
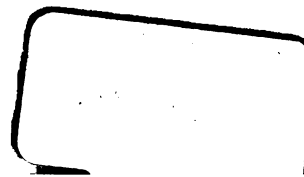
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